

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NOV 16 1992

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Okmulgee Downtown Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by 4th, 8th, Okmulgee & Frisco N/A not for publication

city or town Okmulgee N/A vicinity

state Okmulgee code OK county Okmulgee code 111 zip code 74447

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. N/A (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] Nov. 9, 1992
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Oklahoma Historical Society, SHPO
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Entered in the
National Register Date of Action

[Signature] 12/17/92

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| 138 | 55 | buildings |
| 0 | 0 | sites |
| 1 | 0 | structures |
| 0 | 0 | objects |
| 139 | 55 | Total |

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

3

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Commerce/business
- Commerce/professional
- Commerce/financial institution
- Government/capitol
- Government/city hall
- Government/courthouse

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Commerce/business
- Commerce/professional
- Commerce/financial institution
- Government/city hall
- Government/courthouse
- Recreation and Culture/museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Commercial Style
- Italianate
- Romanesque

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation Concrete
- walls Brick
- Sandstone
- roof Asphalt
- other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE

ARCHITECTURE

ETHNIC HERITAGE/Black

ETHNIC HERITAGE/Native American

GOVERNMENT

TRANSPORTATION

Period of Significance

1878-1932

Significant Dates

1878

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Senter, Leon B.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Okmulgee Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Okmulgee County, Oklahoma
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 84.5

UTM References See continuation sheet
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

| | | | |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing |
| 2 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |

| | | | |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 3 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing |
| 4 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Maryjo Meacham/Project Director and Danney Gobel, Ph.D./historian

organization Meacham and Associates date February 10, 1992

street & number 709 Chautauqua telephone 405/321-6221

city or town Norman state OK zip code 73069

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Okmulgee Downtown Historic District. Okmulgee, Oklahoma.
Okmulgee County

Architectural Classification (continued)

Italian Renaissance
Neoclassical Revival
Beaux Arts
Art Deco

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Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 2**Okmulgee Downtown Historic District. Okmulgee, Oklahoma
Okmulgee County****Summary**

The Okmulgee Downtown Historic District, located in the center of the city of Okmulgee, is a collection of 197 commercial and civic buildings built from the late 1800s through the late 1920s. One bridge, circa 1902, is also included within the district. The Creek National Capitol, a National Historic Landmark (NHL 1966), located on the town square, marks the center of the district. Sixth Street, an east-west street which serves as "Main Street," runs the length of the district. The district extends east to the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway tracks and west to the Okmulgee Northern Railway tracks, a distance of approximately twelve blocks. The buildings surrounding the square are primarily one-, two-, and three-story brick and sandstone edifices. Stylistically, most of the historic buildings in the district may best be characterized as simply "Early Commercial." Other styles in the district include Romanesque Revival, Richardsonian Romanesque, Italianate, Italian Renaissance Revival, Second Renaissance Revival, Neoclassical Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival, Beaux Arts, and Art Deco. There are three high-rise buildings, built between 1918 and 1926, which are five, six, and eight stories in height.

Okmulgee is located in eastern Oklahoma, approximately thirty miles south of Tulsa. It is the county seat of Okmulgee County, and the Okmulgee County Courthouse (NR 1984) is located within the district. The Okmulgee Downtown Historic District contains to maintain its historical and architectural integrity.

Description

The Okmulgee Downtown Historic District encompasses 29 full blocks and 10 partial blocks and has 142 contributing resources and 55 noncontributing resources. It is visually distinct and physically separated from the residential areas of the town, which are located to the north and the south. The terrain is slightly hilly and slopes south to the banks of Okmulgee Creek. The center of the district is the Creek National Capitol, built in 1878 and listed as a National Historic Landmark. Originally surrounded by trading posts and log cabins belonging to members of the Creek tribe, the Creek National Capitol now sits among a wide variety of early twentieth-century commercial architecture. With the exception of the capitol, the downtown was constructed primarily between 1901 and 1932 and includes the entire commercial district of Okmulgee. Six buildings, including the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Depot, are located across Okmulgee Creek on the east end of the district. These buildings are connected to the district by the Sixth Street Bridge.

The visual cohesion of the Okmulgee Downtown Historic District is established by the similarity of scale, massing, rhythm of windows and doors, and the materials which are used throughout: red brick and sandstone. From the 800 block of East Sixth to the 400 block of West Sixth, a distance of one mile, one- and two-story brick commercial buildings are almost solid on either side of the street. Two half-blocks, the north sides of the 300 block of East Sixth (vacant) and the 200 block of West Sixth (a parking lot), are no longer extant due to fires. At the east end of the district, between the 400 and 600 blocks of East Sixth, there are two other vacant lots. Few commercial buildings were ever located on these blocks; instead they were the location of car lots and a few frame residences. The residences were demolished over the past twenty years and replaced with larger automobile lots. The car lots continue to operate in conjunction with the two-story brick automobile dealerships, which were built circa 1922 and maintain their original function. Visual continuity with the eastern, African-American portion of the district is retained, despite the presence of newly and historically vacant lots, because the relatively large scale of buildings in the African-American section and the similarity of materials provide a strong visual link.

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There are approximately eighteen single or multi-family dwellings located within the boundaries of the downtown historic district. There are three apartment buildings in the district: Selfridge Flats, a two-story brick building located at 321 E. 7th, the Walker Apartments, also a two-story apartment building, at 220 S. Porter, and a three-story, brick apartment building at 207 W. 8th. A two-story frame boarding house, once used as a railroad hotel, is located on the east side of Okmulgee Creek at 123 N. Frisco (noncontributing). Several Bungalows and Folk Victorian cottages are also located within the boundaries of the district. These resources reflect the historical function of the district as a mixed-use area.

Stylistically, most of the historic buildings in the district may best be characterized as simply "Early Commercial." These relatively plain, vernacular constructions feature rectangular window openings and often are embellished with corbel tables and patterned brickwork. A particularly noteworthy example of this idiom is the Severs Block, located at 101 E. 6th Street (NR 1991). Together, these Early Commercial buildings create a visual sense of coherence. Contrast, however, is created by a variety of styles represented in the district. A handful of vernacular Romanesque Revival buildings, distinguished by round-arched openings, provide visual diversity, particularly along Morton Avenue. Good examples include 104 S. Morton, the Parkinson-Trent Company Building at 100 S. Morton, the old Okmulgee City Hall at 115 N. Morton, and the Salvation Army Citadel at 213 S. Grand. Examples of several other revival styles, including the Neoclassical Revival, the Spanish Baroque Revival, the Renaissance Revival, and Late Gothic Revival, enhance the character of the district, as do representatives of the Italianate, Beaux Arts, Prairie School, Bungalow, Art Deco, and Moderne styles. Outstanding examples include the Italianate-style Creek National Capitol, the Second Renaissance Revival-style McCulloch Building at 108-114 N. Grand, the Spanish Baroque Revival-style Cook/Orpheum Theater at 210 W. 7th, the Neoclassical Revival-style Bank of Commerce at 110 E. 6th Street, the Late Gothic Revival-style Christian Church at 211 W. 8th Street, and the Beaux Arts-style Commerce Building at 117-121 S. Grand. Three buildings listed in the National Register of Historic Places are located within the boundaries of the district: the Severs Block (NR 1991), the Creek National Capitol (NHL 1966), and the Okmulgee County Courthouse (NR 1984). In addition, the Okmulgee Library, listed in the Register in 1983, is located just outside the boundary at the far southwest corner of the district.

Seventy-two percent of the historic resources within the Okmulgee Downtown Historic District contribute to the historic character of the district. Thirty-one of the fifty-five noncontributing buildings were built after 1932, the end of the period of significance. The boundary lines include only those properties that share the historical characteristics of the downtown. The district's consistency of scale, materials, and architectural styles contribute to its delineation as a visually cohesive unit.

The following is a description of the district's most significant buildings and structures:

1. Okmulgee Post Office/Federal Courthouse. 105 W. 4th. Built 1931-1932. The three-story, Art Deco post office and courthouse is sheathed with limestone. The first and second floors are articulated with a series of eight, square, two-story engaged columns. Between the middle four columns are three double doors, each with a triangular pediment. The three doors are flanked on both sides with three vertical casement windows, which extend from the first floor through the second floor. The third floor is set back from the front facade approximately twenty-five feet. The building retains a high degree of architectural integrity. (Photo #1)

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Okmulgee Downtown Historic District. Okmulgee, Oklahoma
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2. Kennedy Building/Okmulgee National Bank. 100-102 E. 6th. C. 1902. This three-story, brick commercial building is designed using elements from the Italian Renaissance Revival. Fifty-foot wide and approximately seventy-five feet in length, this corner building is of red brick construction with limestone detailing. The canted entrance was the original entry into the Okmulgee National Bank. A series of storefronts line both the north and the west elevations. Each storefront is divided with brick and concrete columns capped with limestone capitals. Multi-paned clerestories (original) are above each display window. The first and second floors are divided by a concrete frieze. The second floor windows are paired and double-hung; the third floor windows are more elongated than the second floor windows. Above the third floor windows is a row of corbeled brick. The building is capped with a pressed metal cornice and pressed metal brackets. It possesses a high degree of architectural integrity. (Photo #2)
3. Severs Block/Citizens National Bank Building. 101-111 E. 6th. Built 1878 and 1906. This two-story, brick Early Commercial building has six, twenty-five-foot bays which stretch along 6th Street. A sandstone wall, remaining from the original 1878 store building constructed on the corner lot, was incorporated into the 1906 building. Along the sandstone wall, the windows on both the first and second floors have segmental-arched openings. A bank is located in the corner of the building and has a canted entrance, which faces the Creek National Capitol. Single columns flank the double entry doors with a round arch overhead. To either side of the entry are display windows. The storefronts, which are located in each of the four bays to the east, are separated by engaged brick columns and recessed within corbeled panels on the brick facade. The second floor has a row of identical double-hung windows, which are recessed and corbeled like the storefronts below. A simple cast-stone coping outlines the upper edge of the building. Interior features include part of the original entry tile floor and the original counters in the bank. The building was rehabilitated in a certified rehabilitation in 1988 and is listed in the National Register (NR 1991). It continues to maintain a high degree of architectural integrity. (Photos #3 and #4)
4. Bank of Commerce. 110 E. 6th. C. 1902. This two-story, brick commercial building was built in the Neoclassical Revival style. The entire fifty-foot storefront is linked together with a triangular pediment which projects above the brick parapet. Brick pilasters divide the second floor into four equal bays. Each bay is decorated with dentils and is slightly recessed. A simplified cornice and stone sills embellish the single windows in each bay. The east center bay is distinguished by a row of detailing below the window. This detailing is further linked to an opening below, which provides an entrance to the stairs and into a bank lobby. Originally used by the Bank of Commerce, the east twenty-five feet continues to function as a savings and loan. The enclosed tile entry, the entry door, and the interior of the bank remains. Rusticated stone defines the raised basement with stairs leading down from the sidewalk. Although the projecting cornice and pediment details have been removed and the west storefront has been replaced with glass and aluminum, the building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #5)
5. John M. Moore Building. 324 E. 6th. C. 1922. This two-story, buff-brick commercial building is an excellent example of the Art Deco style. Built as an automobile showroom and garage, the original garage remains located on the second floor. Each bay is divided with an engaged brick column with elaborately designed cast-stone Art Deco detailing articulating the top of the column. Multi-paned metal windows stretch between the columns which divide each bay and allow light into the upper-floor

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garage. The first floor storefront has been replaced with glass and aluminum. However, the building retains a high degree of architectural integrity. (Photo # 6)

6. Creek National Capitol/Creek Council House. 100 W. 6th. Built 1878. This two-story, sandstone building, built in the Italianate style, is a National Historic Landmark (NR 1966). Located on a square in the center of Okmulgee's downtown, the Creek National Capitol is symmetrically designed with a central entrance. Typical characteristics of the Italianate style used in the design of the Creek National Capitol include a square, wooden cupola, a low-pitched hipped roof, wide eaves with decorative wooden brackets, and narrow wooden windows. The building maintains a high degree of architectural integrity. (Photo #7)
7. Petroleum Building. 408 W. 6th. C. 1918. This five-story, brick office building, built in the Commercial style, has a simply designed facade. The ground floor storefront is surrounded by limestone. The upper floors each have a row of paired and triple double-hung wooden windows with limestone sills. A simple, pressed-tin cornice is located above the fifth floor windows. Although the west side of the building was disfigured when the buildings to the immediate west were removed, the building continues to maintain its architectural integrity. (Photo #8)
8. Cook/Orpheum Theater. 210 W. 7th. Built 1921. The Cook/Orpheum Theater is an excellent example of the Spanish Baroque Revival style of architecture. The entire front facade of the building is faced in cream terra cotta. The upper level of the theater has an elaborate entablature featuring diamond-pane terra cotta work, Solomonic columns, portal windows, a low-relief frieze, and a stepped parapet with a flamboyant cartouche. "Cook Theater" is centered in the entablature. Directly above the marquis is a band of five windows recessed within arched surrounds with fluted columns with composite capitals. Above the capitals is an intricate, low-relief frieze. A cornice of swag and drop is also incorporated into the band of windows. Interior features include a polychromatic terra cotta lobby with Solomonic columns, portal windows, and gargoyles (comical/dramatic faces). The building maintains a high degree of architectural integrity and appears to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register. (Photo #9)
9. Okmulgee County Courthouse. 314 W. 7th. Built 1917. Built in the Second Renaissance Revival style, the four-story Okmulgee County Courthouse is located at the southwest edge of the district. The entrance, located on the north elevation, has a series of eight limestone columns with Ionic capitals. Between the columns is a series of double doors with triangular limestone pediments set in the band of limestone which encircles the entire ground floor. The focal point of the exterior, however, is the rear elevation (south) with its protruding, circular courtroom. The exterior of the courtroom has three-story columns, identical to those on the front elevation. The fourth floor of the protruding circular element has a repeating row of one-story columns, also identical to those used at the front entrance. The building is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NR 1984) in a thematic nomination of Oklahoma courthouses and continues to retain a high degree of architectural integrity. (Photo #10 and #11)
10. McCulloch Building. 116 N. Grand. Built 1926. This 6-story, red brick and terra cotta office building was designed by the architectural firm of Smith & Senter in the Second Renaissance Revival style. The builder was the Charles M. Duhning Construction Company. The building which sits prominently on the corner of East 5th and North Grand, has five bays facing Grand and six bays facing 5th Street. The first story is clad in terra cotta, with full-bay openings separated by pilasters and capped by a cornice featuring

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dentils. The second through fifth stories have triplets of rectangular windows in each bay, articulated by brick pilasters. Capping the fifth story is a terra cotta cornice with decorative details including cartouches. The sixth story, which is used exclusively by the Masonic Temple, is clad in terra cotta and features paired Tuscan pilasters, arched window heads, a cornice with dentils, and a false roof-balustrade. Although the wood windows have been replaced with aluminum windows with dark glazing, this building continues to retain its architectural integrity. (Photo #12 and #13)

11. Commerce Building. 117-121 S. Grand. Built 1921. This eight-story office building, constructed of buff brick and terra cotta in the Beaux Arts style, has a full basement. The second story is crowned by a frieze with ornate, scroll-and-wreath terra cotta molding. The third through seventh stories are delineated by Solomonian columns. The eighth-floor bays are defined by decorative pilasters and crowned by an elaborate frieze with shield, shell and leaf motifs. The roof features a balustrade ornamented with finials and elaborate pediments with the shell motif. The interior features original detailing and marble floors. Wooden, double-hung windows, either in pairs or triplets, are located in the upper floors. The first floor has been altered with aluminum and glass storefronts, and some of the ornamentation has been obscured by sheathing. However, this building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo # 14)
12. Salvation Army Citadel. 213 S. Grand. Built 1926. This religious building was built in the Romanesque Revival style by the Smith and Senter architectural firm for the Salvation Army. The two-story, symmetrical, polychromatic brick building features a central, rounded-arch entry portal of terra cotta and brick. Details at the entry include rope molding and a cartouche on the diamond-work pediment. The diamond motif is repeated in brick work details, in terra cotta elements, and in the pediments above the second story windows. Windows on the first floor have terra cotta lintels, and a separate band of terra cotta forms the sills for the second floor windows. A band of rounded arches articulates the five windows on the second story. The central block of the building, which has a gable-front parapet, is flanked by rectangular, projecting bays. This building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #15)
13. Old Okmulgee City Hall/ Police Station. 115 N. Morton. Built 1908. This two-story, brick and sandstone building, built in a vernacular interpretation of the Richardsonian Romanesque style, features a square tower at the northeast corner. The tower, which has convex roof covered in pressed metal, has a pair of round arched windows all four sides. Dentils are featured on the cornice of the tower and on the body of the main building. The entrance is articulated with a vertical projection made up of the name plate, which reads, 'CITY HALL.' A pair of round arched windows are located on the second floor and a round arched entry portal and stairway are on the lower level. A rusticated sandstone base covers a raised basement. A limestone beltcourse separates each floor. All of the windows have been covered with plywood. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #16)
14. Parkinson-Trent and Company Building. 100 S. Morton. Built 1901. This two-story, red brick and sandstone commercial building, built in the Richardsonian Romanesque style, is a prominent corner building located on the intersection of Morton and Sixth Street. Miniature turrets accent the pediment and name plate, corners and end bays. Decorative details on the cornice include rounded arches and corbeled brick. The front facade of the building is divided into three bays articulated by sandstone columns on the storefront level and windows on the second story. The double-hung, wooden windows are set in pairs tied together by a continuous sandstone sill. A flat metal canopy with finials expresses the main entrance.

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Originally the facade facing 6th Street was a solid brick wall with three sandstone pilasters articulating the first and last bays on the storefront level. The second story had single windows and three brick pilasters that connected the sandstone pilasters below with the miniature turrets above. Prior to 1920, this facade was altered. The alterations included opening up six bays on the storefront level with display windows and installing pairs or triplets of double-hung, wooden windows on the second story. The rear of the building is built with rubble stones and has segmented arches over the three double-hung, wooden windows. A one-story brick and sandstone extension is also located at the rear of the building (date of construction unknown, before 1932). These alterations are an integral part of the early history of the building and do not diminish the building's architectural integrity as a contributing building to the downtown historic district. In combination with its three-story sister building to the south, this is the most visually dominant resource in the downtown. (Photo #17 and #18)

15. St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Depot. C. 1911. This is a one-story brick depot built in the Italian Renaissance Revival style. Its linear form is punctuated by single, wooden double-hung sash windows. The hipped roof is clad with clay tile, and has wide, closed eaves and wooden brackets. On the front facade (facing away from the railroad tracks) are two hipped dormers. A wooden loading dock is on the northwest corner. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #19)
16. Sixth Street Bridge. Built 1902. The Sixth Street Bridge crosses Okmulgee Creek and links downtown Okmulgee with the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Depot. The surface of the bridge has been covered with asphalt, but the original arched sandstone bridge structure remains exposed. The structure continues to retain its architectural integrity. (Photo #20 and #21)

Contributing Properties

1. Okmulgee Post Office/Federal Courthouse. 105 W. 4th. Built 1931-1932. See #1 under district's most significant buildings. (See Photo #1)
2. Okmulgee Fire Station. 123 E. 4th. Built 1919. The Okmulgee Fire Station is a one-story, red brick and cast-stone building. Unusually designed, three garage doors are set within Gothic arches, outlined in cast-stone. (Photo #22 and #23)
3. 101-107 E. 5th. C. 1918. This two-story, brick commercial building, built in the Early Commercial style, is divided into five equal bays on the west side and three smaller bays alternating with two larger bays on the front elevation (south). Articulated by limestone surrounds, the bays are slightly recessed and contain pairs of double-hung, wooden windows on the second floor and storefronts on the first floor. An arched limestone entry, with a scroll keystone, is centered on the front facade and serves as the entry to the stairs. Above the dominating pressed metal cornice is an elaborate name plate. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #24)
4. Barksdale Apartments. 109-117 E. 5th. Built 1919. This two-story, brick commercial building, built in the Early Commercial style, has a simple pressed metal cornice with brickwork dentils. Divided into five

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equal bays by brick pilasters, the building retains its original fenestration pattern. In each bay on the second floor there are two pair of double-hung wooden windows with 8/1 panes. The first floor contains the original storefronts in each bay. Three of the storefront clerestories have been filled in, but two remain exposed and reveal multi-paned lites. The building maintains a high degree of architectural integrity. (See Photo #24)

5. 206 E. 5th. C. 1932. This simply designed, one-story, brick building, built in the Early Commercial style, has two windows and a garage door on the front facade. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #72)
6. 208 E. 5th. C. 1914. This two-story, brick commercial building, built in the Early Commercial style, has a soldier course and corbeled brickwork above the pairs of windows on the second floor. The windows, which have been covered, have cast stone lintels and sills. A brick column divides the storefront level into two bays, one having two garage doors and the other infilled with wood and glass. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #72)
7. 300 E. 5th. C. 1918. This one-story, brick commercial building, built in the Early Commercial style, has brick pilasters which divide it into recessed bays with brick corbeling. The front facade has five bays which contain a garage door in the center bay and fixed glass windows in each of the two bays on either side. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #25)
8. 301 E. 5th. C. 1916. This is a one-story, brick garage with a canted entrance. The flat roof of the building extends to cover the gasoline pumps. The garage is connected to a larger one-story brick garage with a barrel roof. The building continues to maintain its architectural integrity. (Photo #26 and #27)
9. 311 E. 5th. C. 1930. This is a one-story, tin building with a gabled roof. A small shed of similar construction is located several yards from the northeast corner of the building. The building and the shed continue to maintain their architectural integrity. (Photo #28)
10. 312 E. 5th. C. 1918. This one-story, brick commercial building, built in the Early Commercial style, has a slightly stepped parapet and corner pilasters capped with rough-faced stone. A garage door is centered between two fixed glass storefronts. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #29)
11. 320 E. 5th. C. 1930. This one-story, corrugated tin building has a gable-front roof with wood construction and exposed rafters. On the east side is a casement window, a wooden side door and a garage door on side hinges. This building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #30)
12. 407 E. 5th. C. 1930. This one-story, commercial building, built in the Early Commercial style, is made of concrete block with a brick front facade. A stepped parapet conceals the gable-front. The storefront has a centered wood door with a pair of fixed, wooden windows on either side. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #31)
13. Glass Building. 419 E. 5th. C. 1914. This two-story, brick commercial building, built in the Early Commercial style, has a stepped parapet with nameplate underneath. The nameplate reads "GLASS."

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Decorative brickwork forms a cornice over the two pair of double-hung wooden windows on the second floor. A continuous sill of corbeled brick ties the windows together. The clerestory windows remain exposed, although the storefront below has been covered with vertical wood. These alterations do not affect the original design of the second floor or the intent of the design on the first floor; therefore, the building continues to retain its architectural integrity. (Photo #32)

14. 503 E. 5th. C. 1922. This two-story, concrete-block commercial building, built in the Early Commercial style, has a brick facade with a stepped parapet capped by a brick rowlock coping. Below the parapet is a large circle with the letter "G" set within two intersecting triangles, the motif of the African American lodge, which used the second floor as a meeting space. There are two pair of wooden, double-hung widows on the second floor above two storefronts. Each storefronts consist of a wooden door and a flat display window. This building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #33)
15. White Building. 509 E. 5th. Built 1920. This two-story, brick commercial building, built in the Early Commercial style, has a cast-stone coping on the parapet and cast stone sills on the second floor windows. Cast stone elements also accent the lintels of soldier course brickwork. The original storefront opening is intact, although it has been altered with wood infill and the addition of a garage door. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #33)
16. Harrison Block. 515-521 E. 5th. Built 1915. This two-story, brick commercial building, built in the Early Commercial style, is divided into bays by brick pilasters. Three of the bays are equal in size, and a smaller projecting bay, containing the nameplate, is located off center on the front facade. Corbeled brick defines the cornice. The second floor windows have cast stone lintels and sills. Cast stone insets on the pilasters articulate the division between the first and second floors. The storefronts have been altered with wood infill and stone bulkheads. The exterior sidewalls on the first floor are made of uncut, rubble stone with no courses. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #33)
17. Robert B. Copeland Building. 607 E. 5th. Built 1920. This two-story, brick commercial building, built in the Early Commercial style, has a stepped parapet with cast stone coping above the nameplate. Cast stone lintels and sills articulate three pairs of windows on the second floor. The storefront opening is intact and has panel relief columns on either side. A gabled roof has been added over the entry door. The storefront has been filled in with diagonal wood. A one-story brick addition has been added to the west side. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #34)
18. 711 E. 5th. C. 1925. This one-story, brick commercial building, built in the Early Commercial style, has segmented arched windows and a canted entrance which faces the depot. It is located on the east side of Okmulgee Creek. The foundation is sandstone. The building retains most of its historical integrity. (Photo #35)
19. 205-209 W. 5th. C. 1909 and C. 1914. This two-story, brick commercial building, built in the Early Commercial style, is divided into three equal bays by brick pilasters that extend one foot above the parapet. Each bay contains a twenty-five foot storefront. Sandstone is used for the coping, the window lintels and sills, and the foundation. Although the clerestories have been infilled with wood on the storefronts, the building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #36)

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20. 211 W. 5th. C. 1918. This two-story, brick commercial building is built in the Early Commercial style. The upper floor has a series of five windows, each covered with aluminum siding. Continuous cast stone lintels and sills remain visible. Two rows of corbeled brick form the cornice, and the coping is cast stone. The first floor storefront has been replaced with brick, aluminum, and glass. The clerestory is covered with a sign. These changes have not significantly affected the building's architectural integrity. (Photo #36)
21. Kennedy Building. 100-102 E. 6th. C. 1902.
See # 2 under district's most significant buildings. (Photo #37)
22. Severs Block/Citizens National Bank Building. 101-111 E. 6th. Built 1878 and 1906.
See # 3 under district's most significant buildings. (Photo #38)
23. 104 E. 6th. C. 1902. This is a twenty-five foot wide, two-story, brick commercial building. The arches over each of the second floor windows are typical of the Romanesque Revival style of architecture. A row of corbeled brick forms the cornice. The storefront has been partially filled in with brick and an aluminum and glass entry. These alterations, however, do not significantly affect the integrity of the building. (Photo #37)
24. McKee Building. 106 E. 6th. C. 1902. This two-story, brick commercial building, is almost identical to 104 E. 6th. Blind, segmental-arches articulate the upper floor windows, and corbeled brick forms the cornice. A continuous sill of rusticated limestone links the windows together. The lintels are made of smooth-finished limestone. Although the storefront has been replaced with glass and aluminum, the building continues to retain its architectural integrity. (Photo #37)
25. Bank of Commerce. 110 E. 6th C. 1902.
See # 4 under district's most significant buildings. (Photo #37)
26. 112 E. 6th Built 1905. This two-story, brick commercial building was built in the Early Commercial style. The building is framed with brick columns, each with limestone bases. A block of limestone also marks the division between the first and second floors. There are two single windows with a continuous limestone sill. Each window has a limestone lintel. A row of corbeled brick forms the cornice. The storefront has been replaced with aluminum and glass and the clerestory has been covered. The steel lintel above the clerestory remains exposed. An offset entrance to the upper floor has been bricked in. A single window is located above the bricked-in entry. The building continues to retain its architectural integrity. (Photo #37)
27. 113-115 E. 6th. C. 1902. This one-story, brick commercial building was built in the Early Commercial style. Two identical storefronts are defined by brick columns. A row of corbeled brick forms the cornice. The storefront has been replaced with aluminum and glass. However, the upper floor remains intact and the building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #38)

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28. Collins Building. 114-116 E. 6th. C. 1909. This two-story, brick commercial building is built in the Early Commercial style. The upper floor has a pressed tin cornice with incorporated brackets. Paired brick columns with Ionic capitols frame four single windows. The windows are framed with continuous sills and lintels of cast stone. The storefront has been altered and has been replaced with aluminum frame and glass. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #37)
29. 117-119 E. 6th. C. 1902. This one-story, brick commercial building is similar to 113-115 E. 6th with only the details of the cornice distinguishing the two buildings. The two twenty-five foot storefronts have been replaced with glass and aluminum. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #38)
30. Jackson Building. 118 E. 6th. Built 1908. This two-story, brick commercial building, built in the Early Commercial style, has the date of construction '1908' and the name 'D. JACKSON' above an offset entrance to the second floor. The storefront has been replaced with glass and aluminum. The upper floor has three single windows above the storefront and one window above the offset entrance. A double row of corbeled brick forms the cornice. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #37)
31. 120 E. 6th. C. 1905. This two-story, brick commercial building, built in the Early Commercial style, is framed by two, plain brick columns. A row of corbeled brick forms the cornice. The columns and the edges of the building have limestone coping. Two sets of paired double-hung wood windows are on the second floor and are linked together with continuous sills and lintels of limestone. The storefront has been replaced with aluminum and glass. However, the upper floor remains intact and the building retains its historical character. (Photo #37)
32. Morton Building. 122 E. 6th. C. 1900. This two-story, brick commercial building is simply designed in the Early Commercial style. A row of corbeled brick decorates the second floor and limestone is used as the coping. The storefront has been replaced with aluminum and glass, and the clerestory and the upper floor windows have been covered with aluminum siding. The building contributes to the district because of the partially exposed front facade and the 140-foot sandstone side elevation. The only fenestration on the sidewall is a row of single windows with segmental arches on the second floor. (Photo #37)
33. 123 E. 6th. C. 1902. This one-story, brick commercial building is built in the Early Commercial style. It has two identical storefronts incorporated into its fifty-foot facade. The storefronts have been divided by brick columns. A row of corbeled brick near the top of the building provides the only decorative element. There are segmental-arched windows at the rear of the building. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #38)
34. 200-202-204 E. 6th. C. 1921. This two-story, brick commercial building, built in the Richardsonian Romanesque style, is approximately 100' x 140'. The front facade of the building is divided into three parts. The center is a simply-designed, fifty-foot storefront with a single entrance and two identical twenty-five-foot storefronts on either side. The flanking storefronts have three arched windows with limestone sills, hoods, and keystones. The corner storefront is distinguished by a recessed entry and a one-story granite column which supports the second floor. The building is tied together with an elaborate pressed tin cornice. On the west side of the building are four arched windows on the second floor. The

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side entrance has a flat lintel of cast stone with a semi-circular pediment. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #39)

35. Baker Mabrey Building. 201-203 E. 6th. 1905. This two-story, brick commercial building, built in the Richardsonian Romanesque style, is divided into three bays. The center bay is articulated with a stepped pediment, which also serves as a name plate for the building. The nameplate reads '1905 BAKER MABREY.' Each bay has two individual windows with segmental arches. The rear of the building is native sandstone. The first floor storefront has been replaced with aluminum and glass. The clerestories have been covered with diagonal cedar siding. Although these changes have occurred, the building continues to retain its architectural integrity (Photo #41)
36. 207-209 E. 6th. C. 1914 and C. 1918. This brick commercial building, built in the Italian Renaissance Revival style, has a three-story center section flanked by identical two-story sections. Each section is divided by a series of brick columns with limestone capitals. Above the capitals is an elaborate pressed tin cornice, which rests on limestone brackets placed on top of each capital. The windows are paired and have limestone sills and lintels. The storefronts of the west section and the center section have been replaced with aluminum and glass. The east section retains the original storefront design. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #40 and #41)
37. 210 E. 6th. C. 1922. This two-story, brick commercial building, built in the Early Commercial style, is simply designed with large, rectangular clerestory windows. Paired double-hung windows, tied together with limestone lintels and sills, are located in the upper story. Above the windows is a cornice of corbeled bricks and small brick arches. The coping is also limestone. The building retains a high degree of architectural integrity. (Photo #39)
38. 212 E. 6th. C. 1930. This one-story, brick commercial building, built in the Early Commercial style, is simply designed. The storefront is glass and aluminum. The clerestory windows are covered with aluminum. The building continues to retain its architectural integrity. (Photo #126)
39. J. Z. Building. 218 E. 6th. C. 1930. This is a one-story, brick commercial building built in the Early Commercial style. Divided into three bays, the individual storefronts have been replaced with plate glass. Each bay is articulated with a blank nameplate outlined with brick. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #101)
40. 225 E. 6th. C. 1918. This is a two-story, brick commercial building built in the Early Commercial style. A triangular pediment, outlined with the cast stone coping, caps the building. The upper corners are articulated with plain cast concrete capitals. Five windows, each covered with siding, punctuate the upper floor. The windows are tied together with a continuous cast stone sill. The original design of the storefronts remains although the materials have been replaced with aluminum and glass. The side of the building is similar to the front facade. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #41)
41. 308-310-312 E. 6th. C. 1922. This is a two-story, brick commercial building built in the Early Commercial style. A plain, stepped pediment caps the building, with a simple pressed tin cornice below. Below the cornice is a row of corbeled brick. The building is divided into three bays, two wide outside

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- bays and a narrow center bay. The exterior bays have two windows with cast stone sills and lintels on the second floor. The bays are divided with engaged brick columns with plain cast stone capitals. The original design of the storefronts and the clerestories remain, although the materials have been replaced with aluminum and glass. A twenty-five foot addition was added to the east side of the original fifty-foot building shortly after construction. This additional bay is distinguished by a slightly arched pediment. A row of four single, double-hung windows with individual limestone sills and a continuous limestone lintel are located on the second story. The ground floor had a small storefront with a center entry, flanked by two display windows. A second door, adjacent to the fifty-foot building, provides access to the upper story. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #6)
42. 314 E. 6th. C. 1922. This two-story, brick commercial building is built in the Early Commercial style of architecture. The building has a stepped pediment outlined with a cast stone coping. Below the coping is a row of corbeled brick and a row of cast stone. Eight individual windows with cast stone sills and lintels are located in the upper floor. The first floor has one original storefront with glass and wood display windows and clerestories. The west storefront is an open garage (original). The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #6)
43. John M. Moore Building. 324 E. 6th. C. 1922.
See #5 under district's most significant buildings. (Photo #6 and Photo #63, side view)
44. 401 E. 6th. C. 1922. This two-story, brick commercial building, built in the Early Commercial style, steps up in height from west to east. The building is divided into two bays with two individual windows in each. The windows have cast stone sills and lintels. The storefronts have been replaced with stucco and fixed windows. However, the building retains its historical character. (Photo #42)
45. 407 E. 6th. C. 1930. This is a one-story, brick commercial building built in the Early Commercial style. Simply designed, the building has a single door, a single fixed window, and a garage door. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #42 and Photo #43)
46. 415 E. 6th. C. 1918. This two-story, brick commercial building, built in the Early Commercial style, has a corbeled cornice. Two paired windows with cast stone sills and lintels are located in the upper story. The storefront has been replaced with vertical wood siding. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #42)
47. 417 E. 6th. C. 1918. This two-story, brick commercial building, built in the Early Commercial style, has an overhanging pressed tin cornice supported with paired brackets. Three window openings, covered with siding, are located beneath the cornice. The original design of the storefront remains, but the materials have been replaced with glass and aluminum. However, the building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #42)
48. J. Wayne Hensley Building. 501 E. 6th. C. 1919. This three-story, brick commercial building, built in the Early Commercial style, is divided into five bays on the front facade and three bays on the side facade. Each bay is divided with brick and cast stone columns. Brick arches link each column with the next. A

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pressed tin cornice with pressed tin brackets surrounds both facades. The design of the original storefronts remains. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #44)

49. 515 E. 6th. C. 1922. This one- and two-story, brick commercial building is built in the Early Commercial style. The building extends from Sixth Street to Fifth Street, the entire width of the block. The front two stories were built as an automobile showroom, and the rear one-story was built as a garage. The building has a stepped pediment outlined with cast stone coping. A row of six windows with cast stone sills and lintels is located in the second story. The design of the original storefronts and garage doors remains. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #44)
50. 517-523 E. 6th. C. 1919 and C. 1922. This is a two-story, brick commercial building built in the Early Commercial style, with a one-story garage attached to the rear. The building is divided into three bays. It has a stepped pediment outlined with cast stone coping. A central door with an arch is flanked with storefronts. The original design of the storefronts remains although the materials have been replaced with aluminum and glass. The two-story part of the building was built for an automobile showroom and the rear one-story portion was built as a garage. It is similar to 515 E. 6th Street. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #44 and Photo #45)
51. 522 E. 6th (521 E. 7th in rear). C. 1922. This two-story brick commercial building, built in the Early Commercial style, measures 75' x 300'. The two-story portion was built as an automobile showroom, with a one-story garage in the rear. The building has a stepped pediment outlined with cast concrete coping. Paired windows are located between engaged brick columns detailed with cast stone. The original design of the storefronts remains. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #45)
52. 600 E. 6th. C. 1918. This two-story, brick commercial building, built in the Early Commercial style, has a yellow brick first floor and a red brick second floor. The front facade has two storefronts separated with a single door. The storefronts have been altered, and the original materials have been replaced with vertical wood and glass. The second floor has three windows on the front and a row of single windows on the side. Toward the rear of the side facade are several openings with segmental arches. The building continues to maintain its architectural integrity. (Photo #46)
53. 601 E. 6th. C. 1922. This one-story, commercial building is built in the Italian Renaissance Revival style. Constructed as a gas station, a red tile hipped roof covers the building. Wide eaves, with brackets, surround the main part of the building. A porte cochere, supported with stuccoed classical columns, extends out from the main structure. The building is sited at an angle and faces the corner. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #47)
54. Sneed Building. 621 E. 6th. C. 1914. This two-story, brick commercial building is built in the Early Commercial style. It has the original wood and glass storefront and original clerestory windows. On the west side, the four windows in the upper floor are linked together with a continuous limestone sill. The cornice above has a simple pressed tin cornice. The stepped parapet has a nameplate incorporated in the center, reading "SNEED BLDG." This building retains a high degree of architectural integrity. (Photo #48)

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55. W. S. Sneed Building. 623 E. 6th. Built 1914. This is a one-story building constructed in the Early Commercial style. It has a glass and wood storefront with a clerestory above. The parapet of the one-story building has a stepped parapet similar to the Sneed Building, with "19 W.S. SNEED 14" engraved in the limestone nameplate. This building retains a high degree of architectural integrity. (Photo #48)
56. 803 E. 6th. C. 1918. This one-story, brick commercial building, built in the Early Commercial style, has a storefront with a single entry door centered between display windows. Above a row of clerestory windows (covered) is a recessed area outlined with brick, originally intended for a sign. A row of cast concrete coping serves as the cornice. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #75)
57. Kunklers Building. 813 E. 6th. C. 1915. This two-story, brick commercial building, built in the Early Commercial style, uses both native sandstone and brick in its construction. The foundation is sandstone and the engaged columns, which are located at the corners and divide the bays, are also sandstone. Although the original materials of the storefront have been replaced, the design is similar and the clerestory windows remain (covered). Four single windows are across the front, each with sandstone sills and lintels. A heavily articulated row of corbeled brick serves as a cornice for the building. The front pediment is stepped and contains the name of the building, "1915 KUNKLERS." At the west side, toward the rear of the building, is a one-story brick garage with a single garage door, which is set back approximately fifty feet from the front facade. This addition does not prevent the building from maintaining its architectural integrity. (Photo #49)
58. Creek National Capitol/Creek Council House. 100 W. 6th. Built 1878.
See #6 under district's most significant buildings.
59. Arlington Building. 111 W. 6th. C. 1905. This is a two-story, brick commercial building built in the Romanesque Revival style. The building is fifty-feet wide with a stepped parapet. A nameplate, with the inscription "ARLINGTON BLDG," is centered in the parapet. Each side of the nameplate is further delineated with short, brick columns with metal, conical finials. Directly below the parapet is a brick cornice and a series of eight single, double hung wooden windows, each set within a brick arch. The building continues to retain a high degree of architectural integrity. (Photo #50)
60. Rose Building. 113 W. 6th C. 1905. This is a two-story, brick commercial building built in the Italianate Revival style. The second story has four single, double-hung wooden windows, each set within a brick arch with a prominent voussoir. The building has a dentil course and a stepped parapet with a centered nameplate. Within the nameplate is the name of the building, "ROSE." Each separate step of the parapet is emphasized with a metal conical finial. The first floor has been altered; however, the building continues to retain a high degree of architectural integrity. (Photo #50)
61. 219 W. 6th. C. 1900. This two-story, brick commercial building, built in the Early Commercial style, has a wood and glass storefront. A row of clerestory windows is located above a flat metal canopy. Two sets of paired windows, tied together with decorative brick, are located in the second floor. The sills and lintels are limestone. A row of corbeled brick forms the cornice. The building retains a high degree of architectural integrity. (Photo #51)

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62. 221-223 W. 6th. C. 1909. This two-story, brick commercial building, built in the Early Commercial style, has a dominating cornice of pressed tin. Five bays on the side and the three bays on the front facade are articulated with engaged brick columns, which are tied to the cornice with brackets. Three single, double-hung windows are located in each bay. A cast stone entablature divides the first and second floors. The storefronts have been replaced with aluminum and glass. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #51)
63. 301-307 W. 6th. C. 1914. This two-story, brick commercial building, built in the style Early Commercial, is a series of four, twenty-five-foot storefronts. Each has a single storefront with two sets of paired windows on the second floor. Each section is divided with a plain, engaged brick column. The cornice is formed with a row of corbeled brick, and the coping is cast concrete. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #52)
64. 304 W. 6th. C. 1918. This two-story brick commercial building, built in the Early Commercial style, has a fifty-foot front with a single storefront. Above the storefront is a row of clerestory windows (covered). The second floor of the building has a row of four windows (covered), separated by a vertical design of cast concrete. These vertical elements are tied together with a double row of cast concrete. The windows are linked with a continuous sill of cast concrete. The coping is also cast concrete. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #54)
65. 306 W. 6th. C. 1918. This two-story brick commercial building is one of a few examples of the Spanish Eclectic style located in the downtown area. The twenty-five-foot storefront, with a row of clerestory windows (covered), occupies the ground floor. The upper floor has two sets of paired, double-hung, wooden windows. Above the windows is a pent roof with clay tiles. Columns on either side of the building have a curvilinear brick design at the top which wraps around a cast stone disc. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #54 and Photo #55)
66. Seminole Building. 312 W. 6th. C. 1922. This three-story, brick commercial building is an elaborately styled interpretation of the Early Commercial style of architecture. The upper two floors of the building are divided into three bays, each separated by an engaged column of brick. One set of windows is located in each bay; the windows are divided into three parts with a larger center windows and two smaller side windows. A limestone keystone is located at the top of each windows. An elaborate cornice of limestone forms the upper edge of the building. The storefront is surrounded by limestone. The original storefront has been replaced. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #54, Photo #106)
67. 313-315 W. 6th. C. 1914. This two-story, brick commercial building, built in the Early Commercial style, has a fifty-foot storefront. The second floor has a row of single and paired wooden, double-hung windows with cast concrete sills. The lintel is a continuous row of cast concrete. The building has a pressed-tin cornice and a stepped stuccoed parapet. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #52)
68. 317 W. 6th. C. 1918. This two-story, brick commercial building, built in the Early Commercial style, is very similar in style and materials to 313-315 W. 6th. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #52)

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69. 319-321 W. 6th C. 1918. This is a one-story, brick commercial building built in the Early Commercial style. It is divided into two storefronts, with single entries, display windows, and a row of clerestory windows (covered). A simple rectangular design ornaments the top of each of the dividing brick columns. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #53)
70. 322 W. 6th. C. 1918. This one-story, brick automobile garage with a diagonal carport is a simplified interpretation of the Early Commercial style of architecture. A pressed metal cornice is ornamented with dentils. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #56)
71. 400 W. 6th. C. 1914. This two-story, brick commercial building, built in the Early Commercial style, has seven bays on the north facade and six bays on the east facade. The windows on both floors have cast stone lintels. A simple row of corbeled brick forms the cornice. The coping is of cast stone. A stepped pediment is located on both facades; on the main facade (north) beneath the parapet is a blank nameplate. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #8)
72. 401 W. 6th. C. 1922. This one-story, brick commercial building, built in the Early Commercial style, was constructed as a diagonally designed gas station. The original storefront and carport remain. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #57)
73. 407-409 W. 6th. C. 1922. This two-story brick commercial building, built in the Early Commercial style, has two small storefronts. Above the storefront is a clerestory of multi-paned colored glass. The upper floor has two small, individual windows and two sets of paired, wooden double-hung windows. A cast concrete coping is combined with two decorative cast stone details at each end. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #58)
74. Petroleum Building. 408 W. 6th. C. 1918. See #7 under district's most significant buildings.
75. Kress Building. 100 E. 7th. C. 1922. This two-story, brick commercial building, built in the Moderne Style, retains its original storefront of curved glass and copper framing. The name "Kress" is incorporated into the cast stone coping at the upper edge of the building. A ribbon of six windows, framed within a rectangle of cast stone, is located on the second floor. The entire storefront opening is also outlined with cast stone. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #59)
76. T. H. Rogers Lumber Company. 200 E. 7th. C. 1922. This is a one-story, brick commercial building, built in the Early Commercial style. The lumber yard site consists of the brick office and storage building and two, frame open storage sheds. The storage sheds are located east of the brick building and are not counted as separate contributing resources. Although some of the windows in the brick building have been infilled with brick or covered with vertical siding, the form and stylistic characteristics continue to reflect their historical integrity. (Photo #60)
77. 201-207 E. 7th. C. 1932. This is a one-story, brick Early Commercial building. It has two, single-entry doors on either side of a garage door. The building has a stepped parapet outlined with a cast stone coping. A row of windows on the side elevation is divided into three parts. A second garage

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- door is also located on the side wall. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #61)
78. 218 E. 7th. C. 1930. This is a one-story, commercial building built in the Early Commercial style, with a canted entrance. Attached to the building is a row of frame buildings with gabled roofs. The brick building has display windows on the front (north) and side (east) facades. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #125)
79. 219 E. 7th. C. 1909. This one-story, brick commercial building, built in the Early Commercial style, is simply designed with a fifty-foot storefront and a row of clerestory windows (covered). The building has a stepped parapet outlined with cast stone coping. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #130)
80. 222 E. 7th. C. 1922. This building is one of the few houses in the district. Designed in the Bungalow style, this house is one-story with a front-facing gable roof. The porch is incorporated under the main gable and is supported by brick piers with square wooden columns. The windows are wooden, single and paired double-hung. The house is sheathed with wooden clapboards. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #62)
81. Selfridge Flats. 321 E. 7th. C. 1914. This is a two-story, brick apartment building built in the Prairie School idiom. There are three center bays which are flanked by two exterior bays, which rise approximately five feet above the roof line of the central core. The blanking bays have a triangular pediment on both the front and side elevations. The single, wooden entry-door has a cast concrete nameplate above with the name "Selfridge" engraved. The windows are 6/6 wooden, double-hung, with cast concrete sills. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #63)
82. 513 E. 7th. C. 1920. This is one of the few residential buildings in the district. It is a one-story Bungalow with a front-gabled roof. There are exposed rafter tails and triangular knee braces. A hipped roof extends over a full-facade porch with tapered columns and brick piers. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #64)
83. McCracken-Mitchell Building. 100-102 W. 7th. C. 1922. This two-story, brick commercial building, built in the Early Commercial style, is divided into three bays. Each bay is framed by an engaged column, which rises from a base of concrete. The columns are tied together with a row of concrete coping, which articulates the rounded upper edge of each column. Between the columns and above the second floor windows is a diamond pattern formed by dark brick next to the buff brick, the primary color of brick used on the building. The center bay of the front facade has two paired windows with 3/1 panes. The smaller, outer bays have two individual windows, identical to the center windows. The storefronts have been replaced but continue to suggest the original design. The side of the building is nearly identical to the front facade, with seven bays. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #65)
84. 104 W. 7th. C. 1918. This two-story, brick Early Commercial building has a pressed metal cornice on the second floor. There is a ribbon of three windows, linked by a continuous cast concrete lintel and individual cast concrete sills. The design and shape of the original storefront remains,

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- although it has been replaced with glass and aluminum. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #65)
85. Roberts Building. 106 W. 7th. C. 1909. This two-story, commercial building has a curvilinear parapet with clay tile side-canopies which is typical of the Mission Revival style. The building is covered with a heavy stucco texture. The clerestory and second story windows are covered. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #65)
86. 108-110 W. 7th. C. 1902. This two-story, brick commercial building, built in the Early Commercial style, has a fifty-foot front facade with a stepped parapet. Below the four, paired windows on the second floor is a brick string course of quatrefoils. The original design and shape of the storefronts has been retained, although they have been replaced with glass and aluminum. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #65)
87. McBrayer Building. 112-114 W. 7th. Built 1916. This two-story, red brick commercial building, built in the Early Commercial style, has a fifty-foot storefront divided into two bays by three engaged brick columns. The base of each column is cast stone and capped at the first floor. The second floor has four pairs of double-hung windows with cast stone sills. Contrasting rows of buff brick delineate the frieze above the windows and below the cast stone coping. Also located in the frieze are two diamonds of patterned brick and the building nameplate. The side of the building has a row of single windows on the upper floor and enclosed storefronts on the lower floor. The building has a high degree of architectural integrity. (Photo #65)
88. 206 W. 7th. C. 1930. This one-story, stuccoed commercial building, built in the Early Commercial style, is slightly set apart from the Orpheum Theater (west side). The building is approximately 15' by 40' in size. A small storefront with the original design remains. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #66)
89. Okmulgee Abstract Company Building. 209 W. 7th. C. 1909. This two-story, brick commercial building, built in the Early Commercial style, is divided into three bays; the smaller, center bay is the entrance to the second floor stairwell. A decorative row of corbeled brick serves as the cornice. Although the storefront has been replaced with glass and aluminum and the clerestories have been covered, the building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #111)
90. Cook/Orpheum Theater. 210 W. 7th. Built 1921.
See #8 under district's most significant buildings.
91. 301 W. 7th. C. 1918. This two-story, brick commercial building, built in the Early Commercial style, is an impressive corner building. The east facade of the building is divided into three bays, which are separated by engaged columns of brick with an incorporated design of cast stone. Each division is marked by a half circle in the parapet. Below the parapet, with its cast concrete coping, are two rows of decorative cast stone and brickwork. The upper floor windows have been covered, but the cast stone sills remain exposed. Originally, alternating display window, single doors, and single windows wrapped around the first floor of the building. Although some of the doors and windows have been filled with brick, the

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limestone base remains intact, as well as several doors and storefronts. The building continues to retain its architectural integrity. (Photo #67)

92. Key Block. 309-315 W. 7th. C. 1918. This three-story, brick commercial building, built in the Early Commercial style, is divided into four similar bays. Each bay has a set of paired, double-hung, 1/1, wooden windows. The windows are divided by miniature columns with capitals. Across the capitals is a slab of limestone. A pressed tin cornice with brackets is across the building under the stepped parapet (the middle section is missing). Beneath the parapet is a nameplate: "KEY BLOCK." There is a series of four, identical storefronts on the first floor. Each storefront has a single, centered entry door and a clerestory. The building maintains a high degree of architectural integrity. (Photo #67)
93. Okmulgee County Courthouse. 314 W. 7th. Built 1917.
See #9 under district's most significant buildings.
94. 317-321 W. 7th. C. 1918. This two-story, brick commercial building, built in the Early Commercial style, is simply detailed with three, repeating limestone beltcourses. The upper beltcourse is located directly beneath a simple, pressed tin cornice and also serves as a continuous lintel for the second-story windows. The second beltcourse is also a continuous sill for the second-story windows, and the third beltcourse follows the upper edge of the first floor storefronts and display windows. While the design of the original fenestration of the building remains, the majority of the windows have been covered with wood. This addition, however, does not affect the integrity of the building. (Photo #67)
95. 401 W. 7th. C. 1920. This is a simple one-story, brick commercial building, built in the Early Commercial style. Although the display windows and storefronts have been filled in with wood, the building continues to retain its architectural integrity. (Photo #68)
96. 217 E. 8th C.1922. This is one of the few residential buildings in the district. It is a one-story Bungalow with a front-facing gabled roof, which extends to form the roof for the full-facade porch. The porch supports are brick piers and wrought iron. The wooden windows are 4/1 double-hung. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #114)
97. 101 W. 8th. C. 1922. This one-story, brick commercial building, built in the Early Commercial style, has a deeply recessed corner entrance with a canted storefront. Although the storefront has been altered with aluminum and glass, the building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #69)
98. 207 W. 8th. C. 1922. This three-story, brick apartment building, a simplified Art Deco design, has a centrally located single entry door with sidelights and a flat metal canopy. Two single windows above the entrance articulate the stairway, which divides the front of the building symmetrically. Windows on either side of the stairway are in sets of three. All the windows have rowlock courses for the lintels and sills. A stepped parapet and cast stone coping cap the building. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #70)
99. First Christian Church. 211 W. 8th. C. 1918. This two-story brick church, built in the Late Gothic Revival style, is one of three religious properties in the Okmulgee Downtown District. Located at the edge

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of the district, next to a residential area, the red brick church has gabled parapets, limestone caps, and limestone window surrounds. The entry portals have segmental arches, parapets, and limestone niches. A square tower with a crenelated parapet accentuates the main entry portal. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #71)

100. 111-113 N. Central. C. 1914. This is a one-story, brick commercial building built in the Early Commercial style. The building is divided into four identical bays which originally were separate storefronts. A simple row of corbeled brick forms the cornice. Some of the storefronts have been replaced, but this alteration does not significantly affect the integrity of the building. (Photo #72)
101. 114 S. Central. C. 1918. This two-story, red brick building, built in the Early Commercial style, is a prominent corner building located at the intersection of Central and 7th. It is approximately 100 feet wide and 150 feet in length. The front facade is equally divided into five bays, each separated by an engaged column of red brick outlined with cast concrete. A prominent cast-concrete cornice ties each of the bays together. A set of windows, currently covered with plywood, is located between each bay and each is articulated with a cast concrete sill. The side of the building is nearly identical, with seven bays. The storefront openings located in each bay retain their original form, although the original windows and doors have been replaced with glass and aluminum. The alterations to the first floor storefront and display windows and the temporary materials used to cover the second floor windows, do not alter the architectural integrity of the building. (Photo #73)
102. 214 S. Central. C. 1918. This one-story, wooden residential building, built in the Bungalow style, has a sandstone foundation. The gabled-front roof features exposed rafters and bracketed eaves. The cut-away porch has square columns, ornamented with inset panels and simple capitals, and a wooden railing. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #74)
103. 107-111 N. Frisco. C. 1922. This is a one-story, brick commercial building built in the Early Commercial style. The building is divided into three-single storefronts. The original storefront designs remain intact; however, the north storefront display window has been removed and replaced with a single garage door and the south storefront display windows have been covered with plywood. A band of limestone surrounds the lower edge of the building and a cast concrete coping is laid along the flat parapet. Although the storefronts have been slightly altered, the building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #75)
104. 115-117 N. Frisco. C. 1922. This is a three-story, brick hotel built in the Early Commercial style. The entrance is located at the corner of the building and is set back beneath the second floor. The front elevation windows are paired and double-hung with cast concrete sills; the side elevation windows have segmental arches. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photos #75 and 127)
105. McCulloch Building. 116 N. Grand. Built 1926. See #10 under district's most significant buildings.

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106. 111-113 S. Grand. C. 1909. This two-story, red brick building, built in the Early Commercial style, has a stepped parapet with two, white-brick string courses, a diamond and cross brickwork motif, and keystones above the upper floor windows. Sills for the upper floor windows are formed by a continuous, white-brick string course, which expresses the rhythm of the windows. The storefront opening retains its original form, although the windows and doors have been altered with modern glass and aluminum replacements. A wooden awning has been added to the storefront. This building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #76)
107. Commerce Building. 117-121 S. Grand. Built 1921. See #11 under district's most significant buildings. (Photo #76)
108. Salvation Army Citadel. 213 S. Grand. Built 1926. See #12 under district's most significant buildings. (Photos #15 and #77)
109. 215 S. Grand. C. 1918. This two-story building was built in the Early Commercial style, using red brick and limestone. Wooden, double-hung windows on the second floor have limestone sills, and the stepped parapet has a limestone coping. The first floor at the front facade has been covered with wooden siding. The building nonetheless retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #77)
110. 109 N. Morton. C. 1913. This two-story, red brick building, built in the Early Commercial style, features a stepped parapet with a cast stone coping and a corbeled brick cornice. A continuous, cast-stone sill connects the two pairs of double-hung, wooden windows on the second story. The first floor storefront and clerestory have been altered and infilled with vertical cedar siding. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #16)
111. 111-113 N. Morton. Built 1909. This two-story, red brick building, built in the Early Commercial style, features a decorative cornice made up of brick corbeling, a raised brick pattern, a band of limestone, and a limestone coping. The paired double-hung, wooden windows at the second floor have segmental arches and are connected by a continuous, limestone sill. The first floor has been altered with a modern aluminum and glass storefront, and the clerestory has been covered with wood. Nonetheless, the upper floor and the pilasters continue to reflect the historical character of the building. (Photo #16)
112. Old Okmulgee City Hall/Police Station. 115 N. Morton. Built 1908. See #13 under district's most significant buildings.
113. 1902 Key Block. 200 N. Morton. Built 1902. This two-story, brick and sandstone building is built in the Early Commercial style. The front facade is divided into two storefronts with a single, centered entrance leading to the upper floors. Above the second-story entrance is a single window, and above that a triangular pediment. Each of the upper floor windows on the front elevation have brick arches. The original sandstone wall on the south elevation remains. The wooden windows on the second floor of this side of the building are paired, 1/1, and double-hung. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #78)

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114. 204-206 N. Morton. C. 1914. This two-story, brick commercial building, built in the Early Commercial style, has two identical storefronts separated with a single entry to the second floor. The entry is framed by engaged brick columns. The coping, which runs along the edge of the parapet wall, is limestone. The four single windows located on the upper floor have limestone lintels and sills. The original design of the storefronts remains, although minor alterations have been made. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #78)
115. 212 N. Morton. C. 1914. This two-story, brick commercial building, built in the Early Commercial style, has an elaborately designed corner entrance. The entrance is set back under the second floor with three, square columns with Ionic capitals, which rest on large, square limestone bases. A limestone cornice connects the three columns. Above the cornice are rectangular, limestone and brick insets. A limestone beltcourse forms the sills of the upper story windows. The windows are 8/1 and double-hung. A stepped cornice, with limestone coping, surrounds both sides of the building. The rear windows have segmental brick arches. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #78)
116. Belmont Hotel. 300 N. Morton. C. 1918. This is a three-story brick hotel built in the Spanish Eclectic style. The first floor has a series of single storefronts; the second and third floors have single, double-hung windows with diamond panes and limestone lintels. A limestone beltcourse at both the second and third floors forms the continuous window sill. Above the third floor windows is a clay-tile pent roof. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #79)
117. Parkinson-Trent and Company Building. 100 S. Morton.
See #14 under district's most significant buildings.
118. 104 S. Morton. C. 1902. This three-story, brick commercial building, built in the Richardsonian Romanesque style, is the sister building to 100 S. Morton. Similar in style, the building has an elaborate entablature of brick and sandstone turrets and corbeled brick, all framing a blank name plate. The second and third floor windows are paired and outlined with brick. The windows have sandstone lintels and sills. The first floor storefront has been replaced with glass and aluminum. The building maintains a high degree of architectural integrity. (Photo #17 and #18)
119. 104 1/2 S. Morton. C. 1918. This one-story, brick commercial building, built in the Early Commercial style, is approximately 10 feet in width. Built between two buildings in a space originally used for access to the rear alley, the building has a corbeled brick cornice with a single fan light outlined with brick below. The small, wooden storefront remains intact. The clerestory is covered. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #17 & #18)
120. Morton Cook Building. 106 S. Morton. Built 1901. This two-story, brick commercial building, built in the Richardsonian Romanesque style has an elaborate entablature of corbeled brick with a centered date plate inscribed "1901." Arches cover each of the individual windows, which are separated by a continuous sandstone lintel. The windows rest on a continuous sandstone sill. The clerestory is covered, and the storefront has been replaced with aluminum and glass. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #80)

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121. Tiger Building. 108 S. Morton. C. 1913. This two-story, brick commercial building, built in the Early Commercial style, has a plain pressed tin cornice. A row of single, double-hung windows is separated from the cornice and the clerestory by continuous sandstone lintels and sills. The original design of the storefront remains, although it has been replaced with wood, aluminum, and glass. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #80)
122. 214-216 S. Morton. C. 1918. This two-story, brick commercial building was built in the Early Commercial style. The building measures 50' x 75' and stands by itself on South Morton, one of the north-south streets which runs through the district. The building is divided into two equal storefronts with a single door located between which provides access to the second floor. The south storefront (216) has retained its original shape and has an offset entry with a single glass and aluminum door, display windows, and a clerestory (covered with metal). The north storefront (214) has been removed and replaced with a single glass and aluminum door, a narrow sidelight, and a brick wall. The clerestory has also been bricked in. The upper floor has single, double-hung windows linked together with cast-concrete sills and lintels. Although the second floor windows have been covered with plywood and one of the two storefronts has been altered, the impact of these changes has not altered the overall architectural integrity of the building. (Photo #81)
123. 218 S. Morton. C. 1909. This two-story, brick residence, built in the Prairie School idiom, is currently being used as a medical clinic. A central hipped roof has intersecting gables with fish-scale shingle details. There are four interior chimneys, and the foundation is sandstone. A hipped dormer accentuates the entry. The porch has square, brick columns; half the porch has been infilled. A two-story, brick, gabled addition has been added to the north side. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #81 and 82)
124. 109 N. Muskogee. C. 1918. This one-story, brick commercial building, built in the Early Commercial style, is simply designed with six bays on the front facade. Each bay has an inset of flat brick above. The building is capped with a stepped pediment with cast concrete coping. Although the display windows and storefront have been infilled with vertical wood, the building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #83)
125. 112 N. Muskogee. C. 1930. This is a simple, one-story brick commercial building built in the Early Commercial style. The building has two storefronts and both retain their original design. The exterior is stuccoed (original). The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #84)
126. 206 N. Muskogee. C. 1930. This is a one-story Bungalow with a front gabled roof. The full facade porch is incorporated under the main roof. There are four, wooden, square porch columns which rest on brick piers. The rafter tails are exposed. This building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #85)
127. 107 S. Muskogee. C. 1918. This two-story, brick commercial building, built in the Early Commercial style, has a simple row of corbeled brick serving as the cornice. Two individual, double-hung windows with segmental arches are located on the second floor. The original design of the storefront remains, although it has been replaced with aluminum and glass. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #86)

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128. 110 S. Muskogee. C. 1914. This is a small, one-story, brick commercial building built in the Early Commercial style. The building has a single entry door and display window. The second floor has two, individual, double-hung windows (covered). The building retains its architectural integrity (Photo #63)
129. 111 S. Muskogee. C. 1922. This is a two-story, brick commercial building built in the Early Commercial style. Limestone coping runs along the flat parapet. Two, paired, double-hung windows with limestone sills are located in the second floor. The storefront has been replaced with wood and brick, but the building continues to retain its architectural integrity. (Photo #86)
130. 108 N. Okmulgee. C. 1922. This one-story, brick commercial building, built in the Art Deco style, is a warehouse. Double-doors are located in the center with one small storefront to the south and one display window to the north. The barrel-shaped parapet of the building is a flat arch with decorative, flanking columns on either side. Each column has a circular limestone cap, which distinguishes the building as Art Deco. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #87)
131. 108 N. Porter. C. 1932. This is a one-story, brick commercial building built in the Early Commercial style. It has an entry door, a garage door, a single metal casement window, and a large casement window. The stepped pediment is outlined with cast concrete coping. The rear of the building is sandstone. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #123)
132. Ramstead Building. 208-210 S. Porter. Built 1919. This two-story, brick commercial building, built in the Early Commercial style, has a storefront on the ground floor and apartments on the upper floor. The storefront has been replaced with wood and aluminum; the upper floor remains the same. The upper-level windows on the front facade are paired with wooden, double-hung sashes. The sills are brick and the lintels are limestone. The nameplate below the limestone coping reads '1919 BUILDING.' The alterations to the storefront do not significantly affect the integrity of the building. (Photo #88)
133. 212 S. Porter. C. 1918. This is a two-story, brick commercial building built in the Early Commercial style. It has a single storefront on the ground floor and apartments on the upper floor. The storefront has been replaced with brick, a single window, a garage door, and a single entry door. A wood-shingle awning has also been added. There are two sets of paired, wooden double-hung windows on the upper floor. The sills and lintels are brick. The stepped pediment is outlined with a limestone coping. The alterations to the storefront do not significantly affect the integrity of the building. (Photo #88 and #89)
134. 214-216 S. Porter. C. 1922. This is a two-story, brick commercial building built in the Early Commercial style. It has a single storefront, a single window, and a single entry door on the ground floor and apartments on the upper floor. The storefront has been replaced with wood. A wood-shingle awning has also been added. There are two sets of paired, wooden double-hung windows on the upper floor. The sills and lintels are brick. The stepped pediment is outlined with a limestone coping. The rear of the building is sheathed with clapboards and has a second-floor sleeping porch. The alterations to the storefront do not significantly affect the integrity of the building. (Photo #88 and #89)
135. Walker Apartments. 220 S. Porter. C. 1922. This is a two-story, brick apartment building built in the Italian Renaissance Revival style. Symmetrically designed, the double-door entrance is surrounded by a

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compound brick arch with a brick keystone. Above the entry, on the second floor, are paired, double-hung, wooden windows with 4/1 panes. On either side of the entrance are pairs and triplets of similar windows, each outlined with brick. A simple row of corbeled brick forms the cornice, and the coping is cast concrete. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photos #88 and #89)

136. People's Bakery. 118 N. Seminole. C. 1918. This two-story, brick commercial building, built in the Early Commercial style, has a pressed tin cornice with brackets underneath; below the cornice is a row of tile diamonds. There is a corner storefront, also covered with tile and two garage doors. Between the storefront and the garage doors is a single entry door with a triangular pediment. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #90)
137. Episcopal Church of the Redeemer. 233 N. Seminole. C. 1902 and C. 1918. This is a one-story, sandstone Gothic Revival church with a centered, square tower built of wood. The tower has a battlement and Gothic-styled vents. The Gothic windows feature stained glass. A brick addition with Gothic Revival elements, built in 1918, is located at the rear (east) elevation. Two sandstone additions are located to the side (ca. 1970) and to the rear (ca. 1935) of the building; each constructed of similar sandstone. Because the additions are set back from the original building, they do not significantly affect its architectural integrity. (Photo #91)
138. 100 S. Seminole. C. 1918. This three-story brick Early Commercial building is divided into three bays at the front elevation and five bays at the side elevation. The outer bays at the front elevation are distinguished by an outline of brick. Similar detailing is used to articulate the upper edge of the clerestory windows which line the building on both sides. Aluminum and glass display windows, set within the original storefronts, also wrap around the building. The parapet steps up at each corner of the building, emphasizing the end bays. Below each raised parapet is a diamond pattern executed in brick. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #54)
139. 109 N. Severs. C. 1909. This is a one-story, frame vernacular commercial building with a false front and a gabled tin roof. The original clapboard siding has been covered with asphalt siding. The original storefront is extant and consists of a recessed entry with a single, wooden panel door glazed with a single pane, and display windows. A side-gabled, double garage is attached to the north side of the building; however, it visually appears to be a separate construction and does not adversely affect the integrity of the historic resource. (Photo #92)
140. 117 N. Severs. Ca. 1909. This one-story, frame, National Folk residence is the oldest house in the historic district. It is sheathed in clapboards and has a gross-gabled roof. The full-facade porch, a later addition, features tapered wooden columns atop sandstone piers and a sandstone railing wall. The building retains its architectural integrity. (Photo #92)
141. St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Depot. C. 1911. See #16 under the district's most significant buildings.
142. Sixth Street Bridge. Built 1903. See #17 under the district's most significant buildings and structures.

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Noncontributing Properties

1. Okmulgee City Hall. 111 E. 4th. C. 1980. This is a one-story building with a concrete foundation and a flat roof. The exterior cladding is brick. The windows are fixed aluminum. There are no distinguishing exterior features. This building is noncontributing to the district because of age. (Photo #93)
2. 201 E. 5th. C. 1972. This is a one-story commercial metal building with a concrete foundation. It is covered with a low-pitched, gabled roof. The windows are fixed display windows. This building is noncontributing to the district because of its age. (Photo #94)
3. 201 E. 5th, A-D. C. 1972. This one-story commercial building is constructed of concrete block and covered with a gabled roof. It is divided into four storefronts, each with a display window and a single glazed door. This building is noncontributing to the district because of age. (Photo #94)
4. 214 E. 5th. C. 1944. This one-story corrugated tin building has a front-gabled roof and a centered garage door. The building has no distinctive style. It is noncontributing to the district because of age. (Photo #72)
5. 216 E. 5th. C. 1951. This front-gabled tin building, with a flat parapet, has no distinctive style. The false-front facade has been covered with horizontal vinyl siding. This building is noncontributing to the historic district because of age. (Photo #95)
6. 401 E. 5th. C. 1951. This one-story, front-gabled, concrete block building has no distinctive style. It is noncontributing to the historic district because of age. (Photo #128)
7. Taylor Building. 421 E. 5th. C. 1914. This two-story, brick, Early Commercial building has been completely altered. The storefront has been infilled with permastone, vertical siding, and small, fixed windows, and the east (side) elevation has been covered with siding. Ca. 1955, the original windows were replaced with two sets of paired, double-hung, wooden windows with cast stone sills and lintels. This building is noncontributing to the historic district due to lost integrity. (Photo #32)
8. 500 E. 5th. C. 1946. This one-story concrete-block building has no distinctive style. A wooden door is centered between two overhead garage doors and two fixed, metal windows. A related, abandoned carwash, constructed of metal, is located directly east of the garage building; it is not counted as a separate noncontributing structure. The resource is noncontributing to the historic district due to age. (Photo #96)
9. 501 E. 5th. C. 1946. This one-story frame building has a front-gabled roof and a shed-roofed porch. It has no distinctive style. Clad in metal siding, this building is noncontributing to the district due to age. (Photo #33)

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10. 505 E. 5th. C. 1950. This one-story, concrete-block building has no distinctive style. It has a front-gabled roof. The building is noncontributing to the district because of age. (Photo #33)
11. 525 E. 5th. C. 1951. This one-story, concrete-block building has no distinctive style. It has a wrap-around porch and glass block windows. It is noncontributing to the district because of age. (Photo #97)
12. 604 E. 5th. C. 1909. This one-story, clapboard, Folk Victorian house has a sandstone foundation and a cross-gabled roof. A sandstone wall surrounds the building. Asbestos siding has been added to some faces, and the windows on those faces have been altered out of proportion to the original fenestration. The house is noncontributing to the historic district because of lost integrity. (Photo #98)
13. 609 E. 5th. C. 1945. This one-story, frame building, designed in the Bungalow style, has offset gables and an extended front porch. Concrete block piers with quarry-cut cast stone caps support tapered, wooden porch columns. A second floor has been added to the rear of the house and an attached, two-car garage has been added. Additionally, wide, horizontal siding has been added. The house is noncontributing to the historic district because of age and lost integrity. (Photo #99)
14. 222 W. 5th. C. 1980. This is a one-story, brick commercial building with wood trim and a flat roof. It is noncontributing to the district because of age. (Photo #100)
15. 213-215 E. 6th. C. 1909. This is a one-story, Early Commercial building. The two storefronts have been replaced with rock and vertical-wood siding. The area above the hidden clerestories is also covered with horizontal vinyl siding. The building is noncontributing to the historic district due to lost integrity. (Photo #41)
16. 216 E. 6th. C. 1909. This is a one- and two-story, Early Commercial building which has been sheathed with vertical cedar siding. A shake awning has also been added. The only remaining original elements that are visible are the brick columns dividing the storefronts. A concrete block addition is at the rear of the building. The building is noncontributing to the historic district due to lost integrity. (Photo #101)
17. 217 E. 6th. Ca. 1909. This is a one-story, brick, Early Commercial building. The entire front facade is covered with horizontal vinyl siding, which obscures the original design. It has a single glass and aluminum door and one fixed window. It is noncontributing to the district due to lost integrity. (Photo #41)
18. 219-221 E. 6th. C. 1909. This building is a combination of three, one-story storefronts. All three buildings have been covered with a combination of horizontal and vertical aluminum siding. The original storefronts have been replaced with brick and aluminum. This building is noncontributing to the historic district due to lost integrity. (Photo #41)

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19. 408 E. 6th. C. 1963. This is a one-story concrete block building with a glass and aluminum front. The roof is flat. This building is noncontributing to the downtown historic district because of age. (Photo #102)
20. 504 E. 6th. C. 1970. This is a one-story metal building, approximately 20' x 10'. This building is noncontributing to the downtown historic district because of age. (Photo #103)
21. 605 E. 6th. C. 1965. This is a one-story metal building with a false front and a gabled roof. This building is noncontributing to the downtown historic district because of age. (Photo #104)
22. 801 E. 6th C. 1945. This is a one-story metal Quonset hut. The front facade has a glass and wood storefront. This building is noncontributing to the downtown historic district because of age. (Photo #75)
23. 101 W. 6th. Ca. 1900. This two-story commercial building has been covered with a combination of metal and marble. Originally one of the older downtown bank buildings, it was altered in the 1960s and is noncontributing to the downtown historic district because of alterations. (Photo #50)
24. 109 W. 6th. Ca. 1900. This two-story commercial building has been covered with a combination of marble and metal. This building is noncontributing to the downtown historic district because of alterations. (Photo #50)
25. 115-117 W. 6th. C. 1900. This two-story brick building has been covered in ribbed metal and the entrance and storefront windows have been completely altered. Although most of the original west wall is exposed, this structure is noncontributing to the downtown historic district because of the alterations to the front of the building. (Photo #50)
26. 222 W. 6th. C. 1922. With its storefront altered and its upper facade clad in exposed aggregate panels, this building retains none of the distinctive style elements from the time period it was constructed. It no longer retains its architectural integrity and is noncontributing to the downtown historic district because of these alterations. (Photo #105)
27. 310 W. 6th. C. 1918. This two-story, brick commercial building is built in the Early Commercial style. The storefront has been replaced with a brick wall and a set of double entry doors. The upper floor has two sets of paired, wooden, double-hung windows, which are linked together with continuous cast concrete sills and lintels. The coping is a row of cast concrete. The building is noncontributing due to the altered storefront. (Photo #54, Photo #55)
28. 311 W. 6th C. 1918. This is a two-story brick commercial building which is completely covered with a mansard-type roof of vertical aluminum siding. The storefronts have been replaced with aluminum and glass. This building is noncontributing to the downtown historic district because of alterations. (Photo #52)

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29. 320 W. 6th C. 1914. This one-story brick commercial building is covered with a combination of shake shingles and stone. The storefront has been replaced with glass and stone. This building is noncontributing to the downtown historic district because of alterations. (Photo #106)
30. 413 W. 6th C. 1945. This is a one-story concrete-block building, approximately 15' x 30'. It has a single door and one, fixed window. This building is noncontributing to the downtown historic district because of age. (Photo #58)
31. 114 E. 7th C. 1960. This one-story concrete block commercial structure has no distinctive style. This building is noncontributing to the downtown historic district because of age. (Photo #107)
32. 211 E. 7th C. 1970. This is a one-story concrete block building with a front-facing gable. The front facade is a combination of elongated brick and vertical wood siding. This building is noncontributing to the downtown historic district because of age. (Photo #61 and 129)
33. 303 E. 7th C. 1909, alterations 1950 through 1970. This residence has been converted into a funeral home. A one-story brick gabled building has been attached and wrapped around a two-story frame building. Part of the second floor, with its clapboard siding, remains exposed. This building is noncontributing to the downtown historic district because of alterations. (Photo #108)
34. 407 E. 7th C. 1914. This is a one-story frame Folk Victorian residence with vertical aluminum siding. The porch has been enclosed. The original wooden double-hung windows remain exposed. This building is noncontributing to the downtown historic district because of alterations. (Photo #109)
35. 409 E. 7th C. 1909. This is a one-story frame Folk Victorian residence with asbestos siding. The porch has been enclosed. The original wooden double-hung windows remain exposed. This building is noncontributing to the downtown historic district because of alterations. (Photo #109)
36. 517 E. 7th C. 1946. This is a one-story concrete block commercial building. The front facade is stone. This building is noncontributing to the downtown historic district because of age. (Photo #45)
37. 212-220 W. 7th C. 1918 and C. 1965. This three story commercial building, with a two story extension to the west, possess no distinctive style and is noncontributing to the downtown historic district because of alterations and age. (Photo #110)
38. 213-217 W. 7th C. 1909. With the front facade covered in metal and stone, this building does not retain its architectural integrity and is noncontributing to the downtown historic district because of alterations. (Photo #111)
39. 101 E. 8th. C. 1965. This one-story brick commercial building, with no distinctive style, has a modern glass and aluminum storefront and is noncontributing to the downtown historic district because of age. (Photo #77)

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40. 105-111 E. 8th. C. 1970. This one story commercial building, constructed of concrete panels, has vertical elements running the height of the building accentuating the window openings. This building is noncontributing to the downtown historic district because of age. (Photo #112)
41. 201 E. 8th. C. 1980. This is a one-story brick commercial building with a metal mansard roof. This building is noncontributing to the downtown historic district because of age. (Photo #113)
42. 215 E. 8th. C. 1955. This is a one-story brick residence built in the Minimal Traditional style. It has a front-facing gable and an extended wing with a gabled roof. It is noncontributing to the downtown historic district because of age. (Photo #114)
43. 111 S. Central. C. 1951. This is a one-story, concrete block building. This building is noncontributing to the downtown historic district because of age. (Photo #72)
44. 212 S. Central. C. 1980. This one-story metal building has been designed as a storage building and has two large, overhead garage doors and one metal side entrance door. Although the roof is gabled, the building has no distinctive style. This building is noncontributing to the downtown historic district because of age. (Photo #74)
45. 123 N. Frisco. C. 1918. This two-story frame building, once a boarding house, is covered with vertical vinyl siding. This building is noncontributing to the downtown historic district because of alterations. (Photo #115 and #116)
46. 211 N. Grand. C. 1951. This is a one-story brick office building designed in the Modern Movement style. This building is noncontributing to the downtown historic district because of age. (Photo #117)
47. 112-114 N. Morton. C. 1909. This one-story, fifty-foot wide, brick commercial building has been altered in such a way that it no longer retains its architectural integrity and has no distinctive style. Originally two, twenty-five foot storefronts, they have been combined into one building. This building is noncontributing to the downtown historic district because of alterations. (Photo #118)
48. 208-210 N. Morton. C. 1914. This two-story, brick commercial building, built in the Early Commercial style, originally had two identical storefronts. These have been infilled with brick. A single entry door, framed by engaged brick columns, divides the storefronts. Two, single windows, located above each storefront, have limestone lintels and sills. Shutters have been added to the second floor windows. This building is noncontributing to the downtown historic district because of the altered storefront. (Photo #78)
49. 112. S. Morton. C. 1909. This one-story brick commercial building has been altered by the removal of the second and third floors (date unknown) and the addition of metal siding and a modernized storefront (circa 1965). It no longer retains its architectural integrity and has no

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distinctive style. This building is noncontributing to the downtown historic district because of these alterations. (Photo #18)

50. 211 N. Muskogee. C. 1947. This building has a one-story gabled core and a two-story gabled addition on the rear. Both parts of the building are constructed of concrete blocks and are painted. The front part has a stepped parapet with a gabled roof behind the parapet. The rear two-story addition has a gabled roof with exposed rafter tails. A one-story gabled addition is on the south side. The building is noncontributing to the district because of age. (Photos #119 and #120)
51. 211 1/2 N. Muskogee. C. 1975. This is a one-story, concrete block apartment building. It is noncontributing to the district because of age. (Photo #121)
52. 113 S. Muskogee. C. 1965. This is a one-story metal commercial building. This building is noncontributing to the downtown historic district because of age. (Photo #122)
53. 110 N. Okmulgee. C. 1922. This is a one-story brick commercial building which has been completely covered with stucco. The storefront has been removed. This building is noncontributing to the downtown historic district because of lost integrity. (Photo #87)
54. 112-114 N. Porter. C. 1951. This is a one-story, concrete-block commercial building with a corner entrance. The building is noncontributing because of its age. (Photo #123)
55. First National Motor Bank. West 100 Block of Fifth Street. C. 1960. This is a concrete motor bank. The building is noncontributing to the downtown historic district because of age. (Photo #124)

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Summary

The Okmulgee Downtown Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A as the center of the Creek Indian government from 1878 to 1907, the center of Okmulgee's commercial activity, and the seat of county government from 1907 until the present. The Creek National Capitol (aka Creek Council House) National Historic Landmark forms the core of the district. Part of the commercial area, the east end of Fifth Street, is also significant for its association with the commercial activities of the African American community. The district is also eligible under Criterion C for its architectural significance as an outstanding example of one-, two-, and three-story Early Commercial and Romanesque Revival buildings constructed at the turn of the century and for its larger five, six, and eight-story buildings constructed between World War I and the Great Depression, as a result of the oil boom. The turn-of-the-century buildings surround the square where the Creek National Capitol is located. From the square, buildings stretch out both to the east and to the west and represent commercial buildings built after statehood in 1907 through the 1920's, the years of the oil boom. One building, the St. Louis and San Francisco Depot, and one structure, the Sixth Street Bridge, are also included in the nomination for their association with transportation. The period of significance for the district encompasses the years 1878, when the Creek Council House was constructed, through 1932, when the Okmulgee Post Office/Federal Courthouse was completed.

Historical Overview

In 1868, soon after Okmulgee had been established, two white merchants, Frederick B. Severs and Columbus Belcher, moved their business from Shieldsville, a community three miles to the northwest, to the new site. Within a few years, about fifty log cabins and several trading stores were gathered there. A portion of one of those buildings (the west wall and a part of the rear wall of the Severs Block) remains and is incorporated into the 1907 Severs Block (101-113 East Sixth Street). Nonetheless, the town generally remained a small and isolated village, its size and slumber concealing both its status as a national capital and its active future as well.

Okmulgee's real growth came with the twentieth century, most of it in the century's first three decades. As was true for many similar towns in the area (Seminole, Wewoka, Holdenville, and the like), it floated high atop pools of oil. Early oil strikes in the vicinity of Tulsa found local parallel in 1907, when Okmulgee County developed its first producing well near the town of Morris. Within a year, entire pools were discovered beneath Bald Hill, Schuler, and Tiger Flats. The 'teens brought even more impressive discoveries at places like Beggs, Olean, and Wilcox. By 1920, the county was producing 45,000 barrels of oil daily, one sixth of the state's total production. New fields opened in the 1920's only added to those figures.

Okmulgee was able to profit singularly from these discoveries because it became more than a haven for lease hounds, roughnecks, toolpushers, and other oil field transients. The city did become a home for those, but it also became home to five refineries that were able to process roughly a third of the county's raw, liquid wealth. Another nine Okmulgee firms serviced the surrounding oil fields by manufacturing or repairing equipment for drilling and processing.

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In like fashion, the city also benefited from the region's exploitation of another underground, black substance: coal. Leading the state in coal production, the county was blessed with large and successful mines, particularly around Henryetta. Okmulgee prospered, too, as it developed rail connections to the area and provided the headquarters for at least nine of the county's coal companies.

The city's ability to take advantage of its area's early industrial activity had direct parallel in its relation to the rich agriculture that developed in the countryside in the earliest years of Oklahoma's statehood. A thriving cotton economy grew up in eastern Oklahoma in the early 1900s, and Okmulgee became the chief trading center for cotton farmers in its own county as well as large portions of its neighboring counties. At least two gins baled the cotton of area farmers, and one local firm--the Turner Mattress Factory--turned it into a finished product.

The resulting economic diversity was one reason that Okmulgee was able to weather early hard times, such as those that accompanied the very early 1920s. Though oil prices dropped from four to one dollar per barrel in 1921 and cotton prices reeled in full retreat, the city was on the verge of its biggest business building boom yet. As those new structures arose, no fewer than forty of its residents reached millionaire status. More common folks pocketed their share of the oil or coal payrolls or found jobs in one of the four new glass plants or the new meat packing firm that opened at the decade's end, in 1929.

If the brief and easily forgotten downturn of the early 'twenties had few lasting effects, the entire decade of the 'thirties would have consequences permanently visible and permanently memorable. Again, oil prices collapsed. This time, though, they reached a dime a barrel, and the days of a dollar-a-barrel oil came to be remembered fondly. The unluckiest coal miners lost their jobs. The luckiest merely had to make do with the steadily dropping wages. Cotton prices fell through the floor and the cellar, too, and thousands of area farmers started west to California and to the name of "Okies." Built upon pillars that were shaking and crumbling, many downtown businesses failed. Others scaled far down.

Of course, Okmulgee did survive the Great Depression. But the process of outmigration that it unleashed long continued. Even more lasting was another effect--the reversing of expectations of prosperity today and wealth tomorrow. The Great Depression ended that era for Okmulgee. But not even the depression could erase the permanent reminders of the earlier era.

Native American Significance

If Okmulgee's modern history as a city has been dependent upon commerce and industry, its existence is the product of a much different history, one that dates to Oklahoma's very beginnings. The Indian Removal Act of 1830 brought to the area its first permanent settlers, Indians of the "Muskogee Confederacy," or the "Creek Nation." A once powerful band whose domain had stretched across the southeast of the present United States, these Indians had suffered heavily as whites, first Europeans then Americans, had encroached upon their lands and eroded their ancient ways. The final blow came in 1830, when Congress passed and President Andrew Jackson signed the Indian Removal Act. Under its terms, virtually all of the Creek people (along with the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole Indians) were to be relocated from their ancestral homes to new lands west of the Mississippi. By 1838, nearly 15,000 Creeks had marched under military guard, many of

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the Indians chained and shackled, to the newly defined Indian Territory. An estimated 40 percent died during the forced exodus or just afterwards. Included were nearly all of two generations, as both the very young and the very old perished in numbers that would have long-term demographic consequences.

In some measure, the subsequent history of the Creeks bore out the optimism of those, both white and Indian, who had accepted the tribe's removal as the one way to preserve their identity apart from overpowering white pressures. In their new lands, they set out to rebuild their lives and nation. As had been true before, they became a nation of town-dwellers, generally divided (again, as before) into two recognizable groups. The band known in their old lands as the Lower Creeks generally built towns in the northern portions of their new territory, along the Arkansas and Verdigris rivers. Those known earlier as the Upper Creeks settled to the south, along the Deep Fork, North Canadian, and South Canadian.

At first, the two divisions further maintained their historic separation through two distinct governments, both under hereditary chiefs. Some union was achieved in 1840, however, as both groups agreed to send representatives to a unified national council that thereafter would meet at High Springs, a watering place near present Muskogee and roughly midway between the two divisions. Soon, the council meetings had produced a uniform code of written law and, by 1859, a formal constitution uniting the two bands.

The War Between the States interrupted the rebuilding and shattered that unity as it also became a war between the Creeks. The Lower Creeks allied with the Confederacy, while the Upper Creeks generally sided with the Union. The resulting war brought renewed destruction (perhaps another quarter of the tribe perished, most from hunger and disease), and peace brought another loss: 3 million acres (roughly the nation's entire western half) that were seized by a vengeful Washington.

Peace also brought a new Creek constitution, government, and capital. At the edge of thick timber along the Deep Fork River, the Creeks built a two-story, double log cabin, the two portions separated by a dog-trot and housing separate legislative chambers. By official resolution, the site was designated "Okmulgee," a Creek word for "boiling waters." In 1878, a permanent sandstone building, the Creek Council House, replaced the primitive "council house." It remained the official seat of Creek government as long as that government, itself, continued to exist. Still standing and used as a museum, it remains a monument to that government and to those who created it.

Although a seat of government, early Okmulgee remained a small village. As late as 1890, its resident population numbered only 136, and the total had reached only 400 when the town was incorporated in 1900. Few of the residents were Indians, for Creek governing officials generally came to the site only for the brief sessions of the Creek legislature, known as the council. Then, they tended to pitch camp near the river. The small community of white traders--a fair number of blacks lived there, too--generally knew but a sleepy and peaceful existence. Exceptions occurred during the sporadic conflicts that continued to tear at the tribe and bring large and hostile groups to the capital. Those were not infrequent, but they were brief.

At the same time, however, the town's official status gave it a firm base and made it especially attractive to the traders and others who resided there permanently. In particular, the disbursement of federal funds at the capital guaranteed them a certain source of purchasing power. If relatively few Creeks were drawn permanently to the site of their own capitol, its very presence assured the small village its creation and continuing existence.

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Ironically, it was the process that ended in the dissolution of the Creek's government that opened the opportunity for the village to become a city.

The Creek National Capitol (aka Creek Council House; NR. 1966), built in 1878, remains as the only example of architecture associated with the Creek tribe.

Commercial Significance

Lying between Okmulgee's railroad depot and its Creek museum is the oldest part of the city and the part that most bears witness to its history. The previously mentioned sandstone portions of the Severs Block (101-113 East 6th Street) are reminders of the city before it was even a town. Other buildings go back to the earliest years of this century, years in which the railroad first came to the area. The Citizens National Bank Building (part of the Severs Block), the Parkinson-Trent Mercantile Company Building (100 South Morton), and the Bank of Commerce Building (110 East 6th) all were built as rail lines were laid; and they all recall just how much difference the railroads made.

Other buildings date and testify to the impact that oil discoveries made upon the city. The Petroleum Building (circa 1918) and the McCulloch Building, built in 1926 (108-114 North Grand) were headquarters for several of the companies that drilled and processed the area's oil. Sixth Street is lined with business buildings that reflect the prosperity of Okmulgee's flush times, times when the city opened movie palaces and opulent theaters like the Hippodrome (demolished) and the Opera House (demolished). The Orpheum/Cook Theater, an elaborately designed terra cotta building was built in 1921 and remains standing at 210 West 7th. The Okmulgee County Courthouse (completed in 1918) symbolizes the public benefits that flowed with early prosperity and the capital legacies that have outlived it.

During Okmulgee's formative years the city's African-American community was between twenty and thirty percent of the total population. Several commercial buildings are scattered throughout the core of the downtown which can be attributed to black entrepreneurs. In addition, in the 300 - 700 block of East Fifth there is a concentrated area of one- and two-story brick commercial buildings, built by African-Americans, which served both the black and white citizens from approximately 1904 until the present. (The significance of these buildings is discussed in the section: African-American Significance.)

The following buildings are particularly significant to the history of commerce in Okmulgee:

Severs Block. This building (NR, 1991), located at 101-113 East 6th Street, was constructed in 1906 by Frederick Severs, an early day Okmulgee merchant and trader. Severs came to the Creek Nation in 1868 and built the F. B. Severs General Store, now incorporated as part of the Severs Block (the west sandstone wall). Severs was an important businessman in Okmulgee for many years and had numerous businesses including the F. B. Severs Cotton Gin, Grist Mill, and Saw Mill.

Parkinson-Trent Mercantile Company Building. This building, located at 100 South Morton, was constructed in 1901 by Josiah Charles Trent and James Parkinson. Parkinson and Trent were early day Okmulgee merchants and sold everything from shoes to hardware and groceries in their store. It is the largest and most elaborately designed building constructed before statehood in 1907.

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Bank of Commerce. Located at 110 East 6th, the Bank of Commerce was constructed in 1902 by A. D. Kennedy. The interior of the bank remains unchanged and is a unique and outstanding example of an early-day bank lobby.

Cook/Orpheum Theater. This theater was built in 1921 by L. H. D. Cook and designed by Smith, Rea, Lovitt and Senter from Kansas City, Missouri. Its elaborate terra cotta exterior and interior remain intact and it is an excellent example of an early twentieth century vaudeville theater. The backstage remains unchanged and has the original backdrop curtain, the orchestra pit, and the actors' changing rooms.

Commerce Building. Located at 117-121 S. Grand and built in 1921, the Commerce Building is the tallest and most grandiose office building constructed during the oil boom days of Okmulgee. Designed by Smith and Senter, the eight-story building has an ornate exterior of terra cotta.

McCulloch Building. The McCulloch Building, at 116 North Grand, was constructed by James William McCulloch and designed by Smith and Senter. McCulloch formed the Independent Oil and Gas Company, one of the largest early oil and gas businesses in the area. It was later absorbed by Phillips Petroleum Company. In 1926 McCulloch began a new company, McCulloch Oil Company, and erected the McCulloch Building that year.

Petroleum Building. Located at 408 West 6th, the Petroleum Building was built circa 1918. This five-story building was the first large office building constructed in downtown Okmulgee.

African-American Significance

The development of Okmulgee's commercial district was also due to a significant involvement of the community's black residents, resulting in an extant concentration of commercial buildings on East Fifth Street and several other buildings scattered throughout the downtown area. The black commercial district is located on Fifth Street between the east 400 block and the east 600 block, directly across Okmulgee Creek from the St. Louis and San Francisco Depot. Once connected by a bridge to the depot, some of the original buildings continue to be used by members of the black community.

Approximately 1,000 slaves and an unknown number of others of African descent accompanied the Creek Indians when they left Alabama and Georgia for Indian Territory in the mid-1830s. After the Civil war these former slaves were adopted into the Creek tribe and were known as "Creek Freedmen." Later, during the 1880s and the 1890s, the Freedmen were joined by other blacks who were migrating from the South looking for opportunities for land acquisition and employment. After the Curtis Act of 1898 abolished the tribal court system, the Dawes Commission established allotments and the full-blood Creeks and Creek Freedmen were each given 160 acres. Many of the full-bloods chose rural sites, while the majority of the Creek Freedmen elected to stay near Okmulgee. Some of the acreages chosen by the Creek Freedmen were adjacent to the original townsite. The Creek Freedmen were among the first citizens of Okmulgee and were responsible for some of the early physical development of the city. These buildings include a hotel constructed by Silas Smith and a gambling parlor built by Charley Sneed. Neither building remains.

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During the first decade of the century, particularly before statehood in 1907 and the adoption of segregation laws, black residents constructed buildings and operated businesses among the white Okmulgee settlers. One of the oldest buildings in the downtown, the 1902 Key Block located at 200 N. Morton, was built by a Creek Freedman. Situated diagonally across from the Old City Hall (1908), this building was erected in 1902 by Hiram Key. It was the site of a dry goods and grocery store operated by John B. and Annie Key. Other black professionals also chose this block as the location for their businesses, including James A. Roper, a realtor and a former Okmulgee Postmaster, John W. Foster, Dr. John E. Porter, and attorney, David J. Wallace. However, as the white community continued to expand as a result of the developing oil economy, the black businesses were pushed to the northeast edge of downtown Okmulgee on the 300-700 blocks of East Fifth and Sixth Streets.

On the 600 block of East Sixth Street, the main artery for downtown Okmulgee, several black businessmen constructed buildings during the 1910s. W. S. Sneed, a black man of Creek descent, built two adjacent buildings. These two buildings, the Sneed Building (621 East Sixth) and the W. S. Sneed Building (623 East Sixth) remain standing. Other buildings, once owned by African-American businessmen and located in the same block, are no longer extant.

Between 1904 and 1929 a separate black commercial district developed on the 300-700 blocks of East Fifth Street. Both black retail and service-related businesses disappeared from the core of the downtown area and relocated in this area. By 1911 the black district was filled with one- and two-story frame buildings, later to be replaced with simple brick establishments. The majority of the brick buildings were built between 1913 and 1925.

The one- and two-story brick buildings on East Fifth Street were built by professional men who maintained their own offices in the buildings and rented the remaining spaces. They include the 1913 Glass Building (419 East Fifth), the circa 1915 Taylor Building (421 East Fifth), the 1915 Harrison Block (515-519 East Fifth), the 1920 White Building (509 East Fifth), the 1920 Copeland Building (607 East Fifth), and the H & H Building, located at 501 East Fifth and built in 1920. Early businesses located in these buildings include shoe and clothing stores, general merchandise and grocery stores, a tire store, restaurants, a dance hall, and a movie theater.

Although never occupied by black businesses, the Key Block at 309-315 West Seventh and the Key Building (demolished) at 114-116 East Seventh were built in 1919 by John B. Key, a local black entrepreneur. Key operated a dry goods store in 1909, but by 1920 he was the president of the J. B. Oil and Gas Company. Key represents one of the many black residents of Okmulgee who directly profited from the booming oil industry.

The 1928 Masonic Lodge (503 East Fifth) is also located in the black commercial district. Built in 1928, the Masonic symbol is prominently displayed in the center of the building just below the parapet wall. James Roper, Okmulgee's black postmaster (1898-1901), was known to be a Mason as early as 1901. In 1916 several black lodges were listed in the city directory; however, many black social and fraternal groups met in private residences and at churches. This is the only building constructed in Okmulgee to be used as a black lodge.¹

¹Myers, Terri. From Creek Freedmen to Oklahoma Oil Men: The Black Heritage and Architectural Legacy of Okmulgee (1878-1929). Unpublished report for the City of Okmulgee. 1991.

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Government Significance

Government remains an important activity for this town that began as an Indian capital. The Creek government, having spent its last years disposing of the nation's assets, dissolved with Oklahoma's admission to the Union in 1907. The state's government was based upon a constitution written by an elected convention that assembled in Guthrie from late 1906 through early 1907. Not least of its responsibilities was to define county boundaries and designate county seats. This was especially important for the former Indian Territory, since no such entities as yet existed. Okmulgee won the seat of the newly created county that also took the name Okmulgee. The city's victory and prominence doubtlessly was indebted chiefly to its population. With nearly 2,322 residents, it was more than twice as populous as Henryetta and triple the size of Beggs, its nearest competitors for the honor.

County seat status was, however, more than an honor. Among other things, it assured the city a steady source of new business: the business of government. Generally independent of the ebbs and flows of the economy, that business assured the city its continuing prominence in its immediate area.

As special categories of government, law and education also have been major elements of Okmulgee's regional stature. The county courthouse, a brick and limestone building completed in 1917, is the site of legal work ranging from the filing of birth and marriage records to the execution of wills. County government has been a tradition in the United States since before the Revolution and courthouses came to symbolize the economic aspirations, local pride, and civic ideals of a community. Often the architectural designs which were chosen illustrated the latest technology.

Courthouse styles changed through the years. Early courthouses in America were often two-stories with a hipped-roof block and a cupola. This style was followed by Roman and Greek Revival courthouses, sometimes accompanied by a dome or a cupola to create mini-capitol. Gothic styles were also used, although religious undertones, such as pointed arches, were avoided. The late 1880s were dominated by the designs of H. H. Richardson, the style chosen for the 1908 Okmulgee City Hall. However, the construction of Oklahoma's courthouses did not begin until 1907, after statehood, when Beaux-Arts academicism was popular. The Okmulgee County Courthouse is an excellent example of this style.

The Okmulgee Post Office and Federal Courthouse, built in 1931-1932 and located at 105 West 4th, testifies to the significance of a city of unusual judicial distinction for one its size. One of only a handful of federal courthouses built outside of Oklahoma City and Tulsa, the Okmulgee Post Office and Federal Courthouse is an excellent example of the Art Deco styled public building. This style, popularized by Eliel Saarienen, was often used for public buildings between 1925 and 1940.

The old Okmulgee City Hall, built in 1908, is located in the Okmulgee Downtown Historic District. City halls, a derivative of the "town hall," became increasingly more important as municipal governments expanded. At the turn of the century, many city halls were built to include all departments, including administration, the police, and the fire department. The architecture generally reflected the popular styles of the times and many late 19th-century city halls were Richardsonian Romanesque buildings, the style chosen by the citizens of Okmulgee in 1908. The old Okmulgee City Hall was built to house each of these functions, with the police department in the basement and the fire department in the rear. A new facility was built for the fire department in 1919 at 123 East 4th and is

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**Okmulgee Downtown Historic District. Okmulgee, Oklahoma
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located within the boundaries of the downtown historic district. The top two floors are vacant, and the basement continues to be used as the city jail.

Buildings associated with government in the Okmulgee Downtown Historic District include the following:

Creek National Capitol. (NHL 1966) Built in 1878, the building was the capitol of the Creek Nation and contained the chambers for the Creek Indian Council (the House of Kings and the House of Warriors) and the Creek Supreme Court.

Okmulgee County Courthouse. Built in 1917, the Okmulgee County Courthouse, at 314 West 7th, is listed in the National Register (NR 1984) as part of a thematic nomination of county courthouses in Oklahoma.

Okmulgee Post Office/Federal Courthouse. The Okmulgee Post Office and Federal Courthouse, built in 1932, is one of the most imposing buildings in the downtown area. It is located at 105 West 4th Street.

Old Okmulgee City Hall. Built in 1908, the old Okmulgee City Hall is reminiscent of the Victorian era. Located at 115 North Morton, this Richardsonian Romanesque building is accentuated by a three-story tower. It is an excellent example of an early twentieth-century city hall and a rare example of its style in Oklahoma.

Transportation Significance

Okmulgee's transformation from a sleepy Creek capital and trading site to a regional commercial center was indebted to its access to resources in the surrounding area. That, in turn, largely depended upon its access to modern transportation. The Creeks and their government made Okmulgee a village. The whites and their railroads made it a city.

Early commerce, much of it the export of animal pelts, depended upon steamboats that ascended the Arkansas River to Muskogee. Private freighters ran wagons to the river landing over crude "roads" that were always rough and often imaginary. Stage coach lines likewise jolted passengers from Okmulgee to Muskogee, Vinita, and other places.

It was the railroad that brought the modern world to Okmulgee and took Okmulgee squarely into it. In the treaties that formalized the Civil War's end, the federal government had forced Indian Territory tribes to grant rights-of-way for the completion of one north-south and one east-west railway. In 1890, the United States Supreme Court declared that Washington held eminent domain over Indian lands and, thus, could grant rights-of-way to more lines unilaterally. The result was a spreading network of railroads that eventually opened Okmulgee to a trading area much larger than that available by stage coach, freight wagon, or river steamer.

The St. Louis and San Francisco (the "Frisco") eventually won the right to operate the east-west line across Indian lands. One of its subsidiaries, the Oklahoma and Southern Railway, surveyed a route from Sapulpa, Indian Territory, to Denison, Texas, in the winter of 1899. The surveyors identified three potential routes through the Creek capital: one near the capitol building, one a half-mile east, and one still further east. The company selected the second alternative and laid out a townsite of 160 acres extending one-half mile from the capitol to the new switch and depot. Lying on the east side of Okmulgee Creek, the St. Louis and San

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Francisco Depot and a small group of commercial buildings remain today as evidence of the age of the railroad.

The railroad thereby defined not only Okmulgee's business geography, but its business future as well. Within six years of the railroad's completion, the town's population grew by more than 550 percent. It was the railroad that brought those people to Okmulgee, and it was the railroad that opened to them large areas of the new state's imminent industrial advance as well as a small cotton principality.

Resources associated with transportation significance in Okmulgee are:

St. Louis and San Francisco Depot. Built in 1911, the St. Louis and San Francisco Depot defines the far eastern edge of the Okmulgee Downtown Historic District. It is individually significant.

Sixth Street Bridge. Built of sandstone ca. 1902, the bridge links the buildings on the east side of Okmulgee Creek with the rest of the Okmulgee Downtown Historic District.

Architectural Significance

The Okmulgee Downtown Historic District clearly illustrates the history of the city's architecture through its large and widely varied collection of commercial buildings. The buildings in the district range from the Creek National Capitol, built in 1878, to the five-, six-, and eight-story buildings constructed during the oil boom of the late 'teens and 'twenties. Architectural styles include Early Commercial, Renaissance Revival, Richardsonian Romanesque, Italian Renaissance Revival, Second Renaissance Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival, Neoclassical Revival, Beaux Arts, Italianate, and Art Deco.

The predominant architectural style is Early Commercial, a vernacular style characterized by simply designed storefronts with brick or wooden bulkheads, large plate glass windows, clerestory windows, and corbeled brick or pressed metal cornices. Generally twenty-five feet or fifty feet in width, the buildings are mostly one to three stories in height and the facades are usually framed with brick pilasters. The second-floor windows are generally single or paired, wooden, double-hung sashes with decorative sills and lintels of limestone, sandstone, or brick.

Mixed among the Early Commercial buildings are examples of almost every architectural style built during the first quarter of the twentieth century. The oldest building in the district is the Creek National Capitol (NHL 1966), built in 1878 in the Italianate style, a style popular from about 1840 until 1885. The capitol displays many features characteristic of Italianate architecture including a low-pitched roof, a square cupola, tall, narrow windows, and widely overhanging eaves supported by decorative brackets.

Some of the earliest buildings, constructed at the turn of the century, are located directly across from the capitol on the square and include the Parkinson-Trent Building at 100 South Morton, built in 1901, and 104 South Morton, built circa 1902. These two buildings form one of the cornerstones of the downtown square and are excellent examples of the Richardsonian Romanesque style of architecture. Characteristic architectural elements include round-headed arches outlined with quarry-faced, local sandstone and brick-and-sandstone turrets, which project above the parapets of each of the buildings. The old Okmulgee City Hall, built in 1908,

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is also a Richardsonian Romanesque design. Located one block north of the square, this building continues to house the city jail. A square tower with a convex roof covered in pressed metal distinguishes this building. Also characteristic of the style are the rusticated sandstone foundation and arched windows. The Salvation Army Citadel at 213 South Grand reflects the Romanesque Revival style.

Italian Renaissance Revival style buildings include the Kennedy Building located at 100-102 East 6th and built circa 1902 and the building at 207-209 East 6th Street, built circa 1918. These two buildings each have features typical of the style, popular from 1890 until the mid-1930s, including widely overhanging, pressed-metal cornices with brackets, and arched windows.

The Neoclassical Revival style, popular from 1895 until after World War II, is generally characterized by classical columns with Ionic or Corinthian capitals and classical pediments. The Bank of Commerce, located at 110 East 6th and built circa 1902, features these elements. The Okmulgee County Courthouse (NR 1984), built in 1917, features classical columns at each of the four facades.

The Beaux Arts, an ornate classical style popular from the mid-1880s until 1930, influenced the design of the Commerce Building at 117-119 South Grand, built in 1921. The wall surfaces are covered with decorative designs, quoins, and columns. The masonry walls are also smooth and light-colored, another characteristic of the style.

The Commerce Building, the McCulloch Building, and the Cook/Orpheum Theater were designed by Leon B. Senter, who also designed the Okmulgee Library (NR 1983), which lies just outside the district. Senter came to Okmulgee as a branch manager for the firm of Smith, Rea, and Lovitt of Kansas City, Missouri, in 1915. He continued to work with Smith after he moved to Tulsa and designed the Philcade Building in 1930 for Waite Phillips. Senter was the first architect to be licensed in Oklahoma.

The Mission Revival style and the Spanish Eclectic style were popular throughout the southwest in the late 'teens and 'twenties. Several downtown buildings, including that at 306 West 6th and the Roberts Building at 106 West 7th have some characteristics of these styles. The Belmont Hotel at 300 North Morton, built circa 1918, is a three-story building with a clay-tile pent roof. This feature was commonly used to distinguish the Spanish Eclectic style. The most elaborate derivation of Spanish architecture, the Spanish Baroque Revival, graces the Cook/Orpheum Theater, located at 210 West 7th and built in 1921. The entire facade and the lobby are clad with terra cotta. Solomonic columns, portal windows, and gargoyles (comical/dramatic faces) provide rich ornamentation.

The Okmulgee Downtown Historic District has an excellent collection of commercial buildings constructed from shortly before the turn of the century until the early 1930s. Overall, the district has a high degree of architectural integrity and continues to reflect the historic character of Okmulgee's downtown.

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National Register of Historic Places nominations for the Creek National Capitol, the Okmulgee County Courthouse, and the Severs Block.

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UTM References

A 15 231750 3946120
B 15 231740 3946060
C 15 231790 3946060
D 15 231790 3946000
E 15 231650 3945980
F 15 231640 3946060
G 15 231600 3946060
H 15 231600 3945930
I 15 231460 3945940
J 15 231460 3945900
K 15 231100 3945920
L 15 231100 3945800
M 15 230690 3945820
N 15 230690 3945860
O 15 230570 3945860
P 15 230580 3945940
Q 15 230520 3945940
R 15 230520 3946100
S 15 230580 3946100
T 15 230580 3946060
U 15 230670 3946060
V 15 230670 3946100
W 15 230700 3946100
X 15 230700 3946180
Y 15 230760 3946180
Z 15 230770 3946240
AA 15 231000 3946230
BB 15 231000 3946160

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**Okmulgee Downtown Historic District. Okmulgee, Oklahoma
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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Okmulgee Downtown Historic District includes twenty-nine (29) whole blocks and ten (10) partial blocks in the Original Townsite Addition of Okmulgee, Oklahoma, as shown on the accompanying map titled "Okmulgee Downtown Historic District."

The whole blocks include Blocks 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 106, 107, 108, and 109. Also included is the block with the Creek National Capitol. This block is located in the middle of the district but does not have a number.

The partial blocks (refer to map) include part of Block 50, the entire south half of Block 49 (Okmulgee Post Office and Federal Courthouse), the entire south half of block 48, part of Block 66, part of Block 83, part of Block 84, part of Block 87, the entire north half of Block 95, and part of Block 110.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the commercial buildings historically associated with downtown Okmulgee that possesses visual continuity. It also includes the railroad depot and the commercial buildings across the tracks and east of the depot, all of which are also linked visually to the downtown.

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PHOTO LOG

Okmulgee Downtown Historic District

Okmulgee County, OK

PHOTO LOG

All negatives are located at the Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, Okla.
All photographs were taken by Meacham & Associates, July, 1991.

Photo No. Location

Significant Buildings

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1 | Okmulgee Post Office. 105 W. 4th Looking north |
| 2/Streetscape | Kennedy Bldg./Okmulgee Nat. Bank. 100-102 E. 6th Looking southeast at the east 100 Block of 6th Street |
| 3 | Severs Block Looking northeast |
| 4/Streetscape | Severs Block Looking northwest at the east 100 block of 6th Street |
| 5 | Bank of Commerce. 100 E. 6th. Looking south |
| 6/Streetscape | John M. Moore Bldg. 324 E. 6th Looking southeast at the east 300 block of 6th Street |
| 7 | Creek National Capitol. 100 W. 6th Looking south |
| 8/Streetscape | Petroleum Bldg. 408 W. 6th. Looking southwest at the west 400 block of 6th Street |
| 9 | Orpheum/Cook Theater. 210 W. 7th. Looking south |
| 10 | Okmulgee County Courthouse. 314 W. 7th Looking south |
| 11 | Okmulgee County Courthouse. 314 W. 7th. Looking northeast |

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PHOTO LOG

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- 12 McCulloch Bldg. 116 N. Grand.
Looking west
- 13 McCulloch Bldg. 116 N. Grand.
Looking southeast
- 14 Commerce Bldg. 115-121 S. Grand.
Looking east
- 15 Salvation Army Citadel. 215 S. Central
Looking east
- 16/Streetscape Old Okmulgee City Hall. 115 N. Morton.
Looking southeast at the north 100 block of Morton
- 17 Parkinson and Trent Co. Bldg. 100 S. Morton.
Looking southwest
- 18/Streetscape Parkinson and Trent Co. Bldg. 100 S. Morton.
Looking northwest at the south 100 block of Morton
- 19 St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Depot.
Looking northeast
- 20 Sixth Street Bridge.
Looking northeast
- 21 Sixth Street Bridge.
Looking southeast

Contributing Buildings

- 22 Okmulgee Fire Station. 123 E. 4th.
Looking northwest
- 23 Okmulgee Fire Station. 123 E. 4th.
Looking northeast

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- 24/Streetscape 101-107 E. 5th
Barksdale Apartments. 109-117 E. 5th.
Looking northwest at the east 100 block of 5th Street
- 25 300 E. 5th
Looking southeast
- 26 301 E. 5th
Looking north
- 27 301 E. 5th
Looking southeast
- 28 311 E. 5th
Looking northwest
- 29 312 E. 5th
Looking southwest
- 30 320 E. 5th
Looking southwest
- 31 401 E. 5th
Looking northwest
- 32 419-420 E. 5th
Looking northeast
- 33/Streetscape 501 E. 5th
503 E. 5th
505 E. 5th
509 E. 5th
515-521 E. 5th
Looking northeast at the east 500 block of 5th Street
- 34 607 E. 5th
Looking north
- 35 711 E. 5th
Looking northeast

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Okmulgee Downtown Historic District

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36/Streetscape 205-209 W. 5th
211 W. 5th
Looking northeast at the west 200 block of 5th Street

37/Streetscape 112 E. 6th.
Collins Bldg. 116 E. 6th.
Jackson Bldg. 118 E. 6th.
120 E. 6th
Morton Bldg. 122 E. 6th
100-102, 104, 106, and 110 E. 6th
Looking southwest at the east 100 bock of 6th Street

38/Streetscape 101-123 E. 6th
Looking northwest

39 204 E. 6th
Looking southeast

40 207-209 E. 6th
Looking north

41/Streetscape 225 E. 6th
219-221 E. 6th
217 E. 6th
213-215 E. 6th
207-209 E. 6th
201-203 E. 6th

42/Streetscape 401 E. 6th.
415 E. 6th
417 E. 6th
Looking northeast at the east 400 block of 6th Street

43 407 E. 6th
Looking northeast

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PHOTO LOG

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Okmulgee Downtown Historic District

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- 44/Streetscape J. Wayne Hensley Bldg. 501 E. 6th
515 E. 6th
517-523 E. 6th
Looking northwest at the east 500 block of 6th Street
- 45 522 E. 6th (rear)
517 E. 7th
Looking northwest
- 46 600 E. 6th
Looking southeast
- 47 601 E. 6th
Looking northeast
- 48 Sneed Bldg. 621 E. 6th.
W. S. Sneed Bldg. 623 E. 6th.
Looking north
- 49 Kunklers Bldg. 813 E. 6th.
Looking north
- 50/streetscape 101 W. 6th (noncontributing)
109 W. 6th (noncontributing)
Arlington Block. 111 W. 6th
Rose Bldg. 113 W. 6th
115 W. 6th (noncontributing)
Looking northwest
- 51 219 W. 6th
221 W. 6th
Looking northeast
- 52/Streetscape 301-307 W. 6th.
313-315 W. 6th
317 W. 7th
Looking northwest at the west 300 block of 6th Street

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PHOTO LOG

Okmulgee Downtown Historic District

Okmulgee County, OK

- 53 319-321 W. 6th
 Looking northeast
- 54 100 S. Seminole
 304 W. 6th
 306 W. 6th
 Looking southwest
- 55 306 W. 6th.
 Okmulgee Ice and Light Co. Bldg. 310 W. 6th
 Looking north
- 56 322 W. 6th
 Looking southeast
- 57 401 W. 6th
 Looking northwest
- 58/Streetscape 413 W. 6th
 407-409 W. 6th
 Looking northeast at the east 400 block of 6th Street
- 59 Kress Bldg. 100 E. 7th
 Looking southeast
- 60 T. H. Rogers Lumber Co. 200 E. 7th
 Looking southeast
- 61/Streetscape 201-207 E. 7th
 Looking northeast at the east 200 block of 7th Street
- 62 222 E. 7th
 Looking southwest
- 63/Streetscape Selfridge Flats. 321 E. 7th
 Looking northwest at Selfridge Flats and the south 200 block of
 Muskogee
- 64 513 E. 7th
 Looking northwest

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PHOTO LOG

Okmulgee Downtown Historic District

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- 65/Streetscape McCracken-Mitchell Bldg. 100-102 W. 7th
104 W. 7th
Roberts Bldg. 106 W. 7th
108-110 W. 7th
McBrayer Bldg. 112-1114 W. 7th
Looking southeast at the west 100 block of 7th Street
- 66 206 W. 7th
Looking southwest
- 67/Streetscape 301 W. 7th
Key Block. 309-315 W. 7th
317-321 W. 7th
Looking northeast at the west 100 block of 7th Street
- 68 401 W. 7th
Looking northwest
- 69 101 W. 8th
Looking northwest
- 70 211-209 W. 8th
Looking northeast
- 71 Christian Church. 211 W. 8th
Looking northeast
- 72 111-113 N. Central
Looking southeast
- 73 114 S. Central.
Looking northwest
- 74 214 S. Central
Looking northwest

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PHOTO LOG

Okmulgee Downtown Historic District

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- 75/Streetscape 107-111 N. Frisco
115-117 N. Frisco
Looking northeast at the north 100 block of Frisco and the east 800
block of 8th Street
- 76/Streetscape 111-113 S. Grand
117-121 S. Grand
Looking northwest
- 77/Streetscape Salvation Army Citadel
215 S. Grand
Looking northeast at the south 200 block of Grand
- 78/Streetscape 1902 Key Block. 200 N. Morton
204-206 N. Morton
208-210 N. Morton
212 N. Morton
Looking southwest at the north 200 block of Morton
- 79 Belmont Hotel. 300 N. Morton
Looking northwest
- 80 104 1/2 S. Morton
106 S. Morton
108 S. Morton
Looking west
- 81/Streetscape 214-216 S. Morton
218 S. Morton
Looking southwest at the south 200 block of Morton
- 82 218 S. Morton
Looking northwest
- 83 109 N. Muskogee
Looking southeast
- 84 112 N. Muskogee
Looking northwest

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PHOTO LOG

Okmulgee Downtown Historic District

Okmulgee County, OK

- 85 206 N. Muskogee
Looking northwest
- 86/Streetscape 107 S. Muskogee
111 S. Muskogee
Looking southeast at the south 100 block of Muskogee
- 87/Streetscape 108 N. Okmulgee
Looking northwest at the north 100 block of Okmulgee
- 88/Streetscape 212 S. Porter
214-216 S. Porter
Walker Apartments. 220 S. Porter
Looking southwest at the south 200 block of Porter
- 89/Streetscape 212 S. Porter
214-216 S. Porter
Walker Apartments. 220 S. Porter
Looking northwest at the south 200 block of Porter
- 90 118 N. Seminole
Looking southwest
- 91 Episcopal Church. 233 N. Seminole
Looking southeast
- 92 107 N. Severs
117 N. Severs
Looking southeast

Noncontributing Buildings

- 93 Okmulgee City Hall. 111 E. 4th
Looking northwest
- 94/Streetscape 201 E. 5th.
201 E. 5th
Looking northeast at the east 200 block of 5th Street

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PHOTO LOG

Okmulgee Downtown Historic District

Okmulgee County, OK

- 95/Streetscape 216 E. 5th
Looking southeast at the east 200 block of 5th Street
- 96 500 E. 5th
Looking southeast
- 97 525 E. 5th
Looking northwest
- 98 604 E. 5th
Looking southwest
- 99 609 E. 5th
Looking northeast
- 100 222 W. 5th
Looking southeast
- 101 216 E. 6th
218 E. 6th
Looking southwest
- 102 408 E. 6th
Looking southwest
- 103 504 E. 6th
Looking southwest
- 104 605 E. 6th
Looking northwest
- 105 222 W. 6th
Looking southeast
- 106 322 W. 6th (contributing)
320 W. 6th (noncontributing)
Looking southeast

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PHOTO LOG

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Okmulgee Downtown Historic District

Okmulgee County, OK

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 107 | 114 E. 7th Looking southwest |
| 108 | 303 E. 7th Looking northesat |
| 109 | 407 and 409 E. 7th Looking northwest |
| 110 | 212-220 W. 7th Looking southeast |
| 111 | 213-217 W. 7th 209 W. 7th (contributing) Looking northwest |
| 112 | 105-111 E. 8th Looking northwest |
| 113/Streetscape | 201 E. 8th Looking northeast at the east 200 block of 8th Street |
| 114/Streetscape | 215 E. 8th (brick residence) Looking northwest |
| 115 | 123 N. Frisco Looking northwest |
| 116 | 123 N. Frisco Looking southeast |
| 117 | 211 N. Grand Looking southeast |
| 118 | 112 S. Morton 114 S. Morton Looking southwest |
| 119 | 211 N. Muskogee Looking northeast |

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Okmulgee Downtown Historic District

Okmulgee County, OK

- 120 211 N. Muskogee
Looking southeast
- 121 211 1/2 N. Muskogee
Looking northeast
- 122 113 S. Muskogee
Looking northwest
- 123 112-114 N. Porter
Looking southwest
- 124 West 100 Block of Fifth Street
Looking northwest
- 125 218 E. 7th
Looking southwest
- 126 212 E. 6th
Looking south
- 127 115-117 N. Frisco
Looking northeast
- 128 401 E. 5th
Looking northeast
- 129 211 E. 7th
Looking northeast
- 130 219 E. 7th
Looking northeast